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**INTERNAL DEFENSE:
AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INTERNAL DEFENSE

by

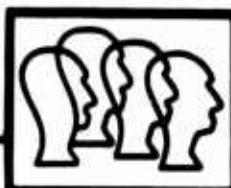
**Willis M. Smyser, Michael C. Conley,
Bert H. Cooper, Jr., Skaidrite M. Fallah,
Norman A. LaCharité,
and Elaine M. Murphy**

May 1968

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THE AUTHORS

Willis M. Smyser, who received his Ph.D. degree in International Affairs from Georgetown University, directed this project. He has been engaged primarily in research on the role of the military in Latin America. Dr. Smyser was a colonel in the U.S. Air Force before he joined CRESS. During his military career he served in the field of international affairs. He has published Western Political Heritage and The Evolution of United States Foreign Policy.

Michael C. Conley was awarded his Ph.D. degree in History by Ohio State University. He is engaged in a study of counterinsurgent political infrastructures and the integration of counterinsurgent operations in behalf of political objectives. Before joining CRESS, Dr. Conley taught counterinsurgency in the U.S. Army School, Europe. Among his publications are The Communist Insurgent Infrastructure in South Vietnam: A Study of Organization and Strategy, Vols. I and II, and Preliminary Survey of Insurgency in Urban Areas.

Bert H. Cooper received his M.A. degree in Foreign Affairs from The George Washington University. His special field is the study of revolutionary conflict, collective behavior, and counterinsurgency. His publications include Casebook on Counterinsurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: 23 Summary Accounts and Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Vietnam 1941-1954; and he is a coauthor of a three-volume study entitled Challenge and Response in Internal Conflict.

Skaidrite M. Fallah has an M.A. degree, International Relations, from Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. Fallah has conducted research for bibliographic material on the Chinese Communist military and political elite and on urban insurgency and unrest in underdeveloped countries. Her publications include A Study of Rear Area Security Measures.

Norman La Charité, a Ph.D. candidate in International Relations at The American University, is conducting research for a project on internal security problems and operations related to the prevention of insurgency in developing countries. Among his publications are Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Guatemala 1944-1954, Vietnam 1941-1954, and Cuba 1953-1959.

Elaine M. Murphy, a graduate of Vassar College, when she was at CRESS, conducted research, compiled and analyzed data, and prepared reports for the Middle East/Africa and Asia branches of CINFAC, including a number of ethnographic studies on the tribes of Vietnam and the peoples of the Chinese border areas.

PREFACE

The Cultural Information Analysis Center (CINFAC) was established in 1964 in response to requirements of the Department of Defense. It is responsive to requests for information from all Government agencies and Government-related contractor organizations.

This bibliography was prepared at the request of a Government agency to meet a requirement for references covering insurgency and counterinsurgency from varied sources and viewpoints, to be used in connection with the study of problems of internal defense. Because of the widespread interest in internal defense the bibliography has been published as a Technical Report for use by the many recipients of CRESS publications.

The bibliography is organized into seven categories comprising problem areas in the study of internal defense. These categories, as well as the scope of coverage within categories, were determined by the original requestor to fulfill specific requirements. These categories are:

- . I. Command and Control Problems
- II. Populace and Resources Control
- III. Nation Building
- IV. Counterguerrilla Warfare
- V. Psychological Operations
- VI. Intelligence
- VII. Economic and Political Warfare

Very few works are devoted exclusively to a single one of some of the categories listed above. For example, command and control problems are treated in some degree in more general works on insurgency and counterinsurgency, and such works treat also the topics of other categories. In view of the foregoing, the same work may appear in more than one category.

While quite extensive, the bibliography is selective and in no sense intended to be exhaustive. Throughout the bibliography, works providing good survey coverage of internal defense are marked with an asterisk. All Department of Defense sponsored entries which are definitely known to CRESS to have been cleared for open release are marked with a dagger. All Department of Defense-sponsored research that has been incorporated into the Defense Documentation Center has been marked with an AD number in the entries that follow.

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I. COMMAND AND CONTROL PROBLEMS

BOOKS

001

Barton, Fred H. Salient Operational Aspects of Paramilitary Warfare in Three Asian Areas (ORO-T-228). Chevy Chase, Md.: Operations Research Office [now Research Analysis Corporation], 1953. 241pp. AD 463-77. From firsthand observations a military analyst examines guerrilla warfare in Korea, Malaya, and the Philippines in order to elicit possible criteria to employ in counterguerrilla operations.

002

Crozier, Brian. The Rebels: A Study of Post-War Insurrections. London: Chatto and Windus, 1960. 256pp. Ind. A study of the origins, leaders, techniques, and repression of the major armed insurrections since the end of World War II. The author suggests alternative courses of action that might have averted these violent outbreaks.

003

*Crozier, Brian. Southeast Asia in Turmoil. Baltimore: Penguin, 1965. 206pp. Ill., maps, bibl., ind. The author feels that Southeast Asia, an area of vital concern to the world, could easily become "a battlefield of the great powers." He analyzes the leaders, the internal problems and policies, and the foreign policy aims of Burma, Indochina, and Indonesia.

004

Fairbank, John, Edwin Reischauer, and Albert Craig. East Asia, the Modern Transformation. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965. 995pp. Ill., maps, charts, bibl., ind. This book, an excellent background study of East Asia, makes brief mention of counterinsurgency situations in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, and the Philippines.

005

Frequelir, (Lt. Col.) R. H. Senior Officer Counterinsurgency and Special Warfare Orientation Course. Ft. Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare School, 1964. The author lays ground rules for a successful counterinsurgency organization, based on the experiences in Indochina and Vietnam. Unity of command, extensive intelligence and flexibility, and excellent training are essential counterinsurgency force characteristics.

006

Galula, David. Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 1964. In this guide to counterinsurgency warfare, the author outlines a doctrine for the counterinsurgent on both theoretical and practical grounds. He formulates the "laws" of counterinsurgency and the principles of strategy deriving from them. He traces procedures step by step, area by area, until the entire nation has been cleansed of the insurgent, and examines command and organization implications at all echelons, stressing the primacy of civilian over military leadership.

007

Hanna, Willard A. Eight Nation Makers: Southeast Asia's Charismatic Statesmen. New York: St. Martin's, 1964. vii, 307pp. The author presents the backgrounds and analyzes the personalities of the leaders of Southeast Asia, including Diem, King Bhumibol, the Tenku, Macapagal, Prince Sihanouk, Sukarno, General Ne Win, and various Laotian leaders.

008

Hermes, Walter G. Survey of the Development of the Role of the U.S. Army Military Advisor. Washington, D.C.: Department of

the Army, Office of the Chief of Military History, n.d. The author surveys historically the development of the military advisor from the earliest times to the present role of the advisor in the Republic of Vietnam.

009

Higgins, Marguerite. Our Vietnam Nightmare. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. It is Miss Higgins' thesis that we meddled ignorantly and disastrously in Vietnamese affairs, letting ourselves be hoodwinked into a series of incredible blunders that led to the overthrow of an ally (Diem) in the middle of a war against a common enemy. Her book concludes with a thoughtful summary of the present crisis and future possibilities.

010

Huff, Lee W. Village Reactions to Local Threats: A Study in Northeast Thailand. Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association. 26pp. Results of this study indicate that the self-organized patrols found in villages in Thailand could be useful to either insurgent or counterinsurgent forces. The author suggests that they should be taught community development, etc., by the Government.

011

Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office, Office of the Director. JUSPAO: Vietnam in Profile. Saigon: Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office, Mar. 1966. This report consists of a short description of JUSPAO: its mission, organization, and action programs in South Vietnam.

012

O'Ballance, Edgar. The Indo-China War, 1945-54: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare. London: Faber and Faber [1964]. 285pp. Ill., maps, bibl. The author writes of the military strategy, logistics, leadership, morale, mobility, and defensive and offensive operations of both the French and the Viet Minh in the Indochina war, and analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of both sides.

013

*Shaplen, Robert. The Lost Revolution: The Story of Twenty Years of Neglected Opportunities in Vietnam and of America's Failure To Foster Democracy There. New York: Harper and Row, 1965. A noted correspondent traces U.S. diplomatic and military actions in Vietnam since 1946 and describes "how the Vietnamese and Americans have proved themselves ineffective combatants in a guerrilla war." The book contains a good discussion of the U.S. Military Advisory System and the problems of command and control among Americans and Vietnamese officers.

014

Taber, Robert. The War of the Flea: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare Theory and Practice. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1965. 192pp. The author feels that the United States should stop opposing the inevitable and proclaim itself in favor of revolution. Such a stand is the only hope for preventing profitless and interminable wars in the Western Hemisphere.

015

*Thompson, Sir Robert. Defeating Communist Insurgency: The Lessons of Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. This study of insurgency and counterinsurgency doctrines and operations is based on the author's experience in Malaya and Vietnam, where he served (1961-65) as British military advisor to the Saigon government.

016

Trager, Frank N. Why Vietnam? New York: Praeger, 1966. 238pp. Charts, app., ind. The author presents a general history of Vietnam, the background of the French conflict, the Geneva Accords, and the resulting U.S. involvement, which he strongly supports. U.S. policies, our relations with Diem, and our present position are detailed.

017

Trumbull, Robert. The Scrutable East: A Correspondent's Report on Southeast Asia.

New York: McKay, 1965. 275pp. Maps, ind. This reporter discusses leadership, problems of insurgency, and economic dependence in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, and the Philippines. He has lived and traveled in this area.

018

Warner, Denis A. The Last Confucian. New York: Macmillan, 1963. An Australian reporter details the events and strategies leading up to and including the current war in Vietnam. He perceptively analyzes Vietnamese, Laotian, and Thai personalities with whom the United States must deal in the anti-Communist struggle in Southeast Asia.

PERIODICALS

019

Asprey, (Capt.) Robert B. "Special Forces: Europe," Army, XII (Jan. 1962), 56-61. Ill. This report describes the U.S. Special Forces' training program, which is designed to prepare the Special Forces to fight "guerilla-style" upon enemy provocation or "counterguerrilla-style" at the invitation of an ally.

020

Betancourt, Romulo. "The Venezuelan Miracle," The Reporter (Aug. 13, 1964), 37-41. President Betancourt gives a concise description of his government's counterinsurgency program to defeat the Venezuelan insurgents.

021

Black, (Col.) Edwin F. "Advisory Warfare vs. Sanctuary Warfare," U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings, XCI (Feb. 1965), 35-42. To maximize United States "advisory warfare" efforts against Communist "sanctuary warfare," the United States mission must demonstrate an understanding of host country attitudes and problems, thus gaining the necessary popular good will.

022

Collins, (Gen.) James F. "The Individual

Side of Counter-Insurgency," Army, XIII (Aug. 1962), 28-32. The Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army, Pacific, shows through examples of methods used by U.S. military advisors in Laos and Vietnam that personal relationships between advisors and their counterparts are significant in training counterinsurgency troops.

†023

Conner, (Capt.) Judson J. "Teeth for the Free World Dragon," Army Information Digest, XV (Nov. 1960), 32-43. The Information Office of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group describes the role of the United States in helping to advise, train, and equip the South Vietnam Armed Forces in their struggle against the Viet Cong.

024

Denno, Bryce F. "Advisor and Counterpart," Army, XV (July 1965), 25-30. This article deals with the role of the military advisor and how he can inspire his counterpart to effective action against the enemy. It includes a discussion of the influences that favor good relations and methods for establishing them, the traits of a good advisor, and the environment of counterinsurgency.

†025

Dextraze, William P. "Advisor Training for Vietnam," Army Digest, XXI (Dec. 1966), 59-62. The Military Assistance Training Advisor (MATA) Program at the U.S. Army Special Warfare School (Fort Bragg, North Carolina) prepares selected officers and senior noncommissioned officers for advisory duty in South Vietnam. The four advisory training course categories are: Corps/Division, Sector/Unit, Senior Noncommissioned Officer, and Psychological Operations Orientation.

†026

Dukes, (Capt.) William C. "VC Vehicular Ambush," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 24-27. This is a compilation of experiences which illustrate Viet Cong ambush tactics and the failure of the U. S. -South Vietnamese counterinsurgency force defensive, especially

as such failure results from problems arising in the advisor-commander relationship.

†027

Edelen, Stephen W., and Robert M. Cowherd. "Advisory Operations in Vietnam," Army Information Digest, XX (Oct. 1965), 44-50. This article discusses, in general terms, the various advisory functions of the U.S. Army military advisors in the Republic of Vietnam.

028

*Erskine, (Gen. Sir) George. "Kenya-Mau Mau," Royal United Services Institution Journal, CI (Feb. 1956), 11-22. Map. The commander in chief of all security forces in Kenya from June 1953 to May 1955 lectures on military command structure, relations with the civil government, and the overall strategy of the counterinsurgency campaign against the Mau Mau.

029

*Fall, Bernard B. "Viet-Nam in the Balance," Foreign Affairs, XLV, No. 1 (Oct. 1966), 1-18. This is an excellent general survey of the military and political situation in South Vietnam during the mid-1965 to mid-1966 period by a prominent scholar and Vietnamese affairs specialist. Fall compares the battles of Chu-Lai, Plei-Me and Ia-Drang in the fall of 1965 to the first battle of the Marne in the fall of 1914 and sees if not a turning point in the war at least "a halt to the runaway disaster." The writer assesses the military facts and political factors involved on both sides of the conflict and suggests some political implications which might be drawn from these historical facts.

030

"Faulty Line Between Americans and Vietnamese," The Economist (Apr. 17, 1965), 285-86. This article deals, in brief, with the problems of the American military communications network in South Vietnam as well as the difficulty of American advisors in communicating with their counterparts, resulting in frequent confusion and loss of efficiency.

031

Fellows, (Lt.) Edward A. "Training Native Troops in Santo Domingo," Marine Corps Gazette, VIII (Dec. 1923), 215-33. The author describes his role in setting up a native officer school in Santo Domingo and in recruiting and training local leaders. This work was accomplished between 1921 and 1923 as part of a U.S. plan to restore public order.

032

Gordon, Bernard K. "Thailand: Its Meaning for the U.S.," Current History (Jan. 1967), 16-21, 53-54. This article explores the relations between the United States and Thailand and examines the facts and figures of U.S. bases and military assistance to Thailand—a good source for background data and a general introduction to the subject.

†033

Guelzo, (Lt. Col.) Carl M. "The Higher Level Staff Advisor," Military Review (Feb. 1967), 92-98. Ill. It is essential for U.S. advisors to make the initial extra effort of teaching procedures in the host country rather than to run the operation personally, for the goal in all advisor relationships is ultimate control by the host.

034

Hillman, (Lt. Col.) Rolfe L., Jr. "Eclipse of the Advisor," Army (Nov. 1966), 60-67. Ill. The role of the advisor has suffered a temporary eclipse mainly because of the overwhelming number of regular troops in Vietnam. Every effort must be made to redefine and redevelop the capabilities inherent in the advisory concept.

†035

Hilsman, Roger. "Internal War: The New Communist Tactic," Military Review, XLII (Apr. 1962), 11-22. The Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, concludes from the World War II experience in Burma that the United States must be "prepared to become deeply involved" in helping friendly governments counter insurgency through armies, police, reformers, etc.

036

Just, Ward. "Showdown Over Viet General Doubted," The Washington Post (Dec. 12, 1966), A-19. This article relating the conflict of views between Brigadier General Chinh and his American advisor Colonel Honeycutt pinpoints the problems of command and control in fighting a war in South Vietnam.

037

Just, Ward. "U.S. Puts 3 Civilians in Viet Regional Posts," The Washington Post (Dec. 4, 1966), A-1, A-22. The reorganization of the U.S. Mission in South Vietnam includes the appointment of three senior American civilian officials on the level of counterparts to the powerful Vietnamese corps commanders. The American civilian corps commanders will control all civilian efforts regarding "revolutionary development," and the joint Vietnamese-American pacification programs in South Vietnam.

038

Just, Ward. "U.S. Revamps Its Mission of Civilians in Vietnam," The Washington Post (Nov. 24, 1966), A-1, A-19. U.S. Ambassador Lodge announces a major reorganization of the U.S. Mission. The proposed Office of Operations will coordinate all civilian agencies engaged in the pacification effort in South Vietnam.

039

Just, Ward. "Viet General Impedes U.S. Operations," The Washington Post (Dec. 11, 1966), A-30. The Commander of the ARVN 25th Division has charged his American advisor with interference. Brigadier General Chinh views the American advisory effort as a means to undercut his authority and a slur on Vietnamese sovereignty.

040

Just, Ward. "Vietnam Advisors' Role Questioned," The Washington Post (Dec. 14, 1966), A-30. According to this analysis of the American military advisory effort in South Vietnam, the program has not been very successful and is now receiving low priority. The attitudes of the Vietnamese military establishment are reviewed.

041

Langguth, Jack. "They Are Not Only in the Foxholes," The New York Times Magazine (May 9, 1965), 26-27, 81. The activity of a Special Forces advisor is described in this report from South Vietnam. Leadership, training, an offensive operation and its effectiveness, and civic action are discussed.

042

Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Patrols in Vietnam Shifted for Better Security in Laos Line," The New York Times (Jan. 21, 1965), 10. The U.S. Army Special Forces teams in Central Vietnam are reorganizing to tighten security along the Laotian border. They have problems with the counter forces' poor training and unwillingness to stay in the border regions.

043

Martin, Robert M. "Up Front With U.S. Guerrillas in Asia—An Eyewitness Report," U.S. News and World Report (Apr. 24, 1961), 54-56. This is an informative account of U.S. officers' work in training the people of South Vietnam and Laos for guerrilla warfare. The tactics and strategy of the guerrillas are also described.

044

Mulligan, Hugh A. "You Start All Over Every Day in Vietnam," The Washington Post (Dec. 5, 1965), E-4. This one-page article describes the life and problems of a U.S. Operations Mission representative acting as advisor to the province chief in Quangduc Province, South Vietnam.

045

Overstreet, (Col.) Lewis D. "Strategic Implications of the Developing Areas," Military Affairs (Oct. 1966), 70-77. Educational and cultural programs to prepare a soldier to meet and understand a new culture are as important as conventional military training. Discipline and courtesy toward the natives must be emphasized.

046

Plattner, C. M. "VNAF Emphasizing

Training, Experience," Aviation Week & Space Technology (Apr. 4, 1966), 74-75; 78-80. The leadership, training, morale, and logistics of the South Vietnamese Air Force are noted. Advisory assistance is helping to alleviate the problems arising from the lack of experienced pilots and officers.

†047

Ray, (Capt.) James F. "The District Advisor," Military Review, XLV (May 1965), 3-8. The author, who was killed while serving as an advisor in Vietnam, wrote of his activities, problems, and progress. He suggested a language-training course for advisors and believed that the medical advisor should be given greater latitude.

†048

Shelton, (Capt.) Ralph W. "Advice for Advisors," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 12-13. The author, who served as a U.S. advisor to Vietnamese forces, lists nine points to be followed in order to maintain the best of working relationships with Vietnamese personnel.

†049

Sims, (Capt.) Harold R. "MATA: Army Conditioning Course Puts Cold War Warriors 'On the Spot,'" Army Information Digest, XVIII (Oct. 1963), 33-35. Ill. At Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the Military Assistance Training Advisor (MATA) course in counterinsurgency tactics and weapons and in language and area studies prepares men for the counterinsurgency mission in South Vietnam.

050

Slane, (Maj.) P. M. "Tactical Problems in Kenya," Army Quarterly, LXIX (Oct. 1954), 45-52. The author discusses tactical problems which he feels are peculiar to the British counterinsurgency experience against the Mau Mau in Kenya. He outlines the new tactical approach required of the administration, police, army, the Royal Air Force, and the security forces. This is a prescriptive treatment.

051

Tuohy, William. "Saigon General Asserts U.S. Advisors Interfere," The Washington Post (Dec. 9, 1966), A-1. The conflict between Brigadier General Chinh and his American advisor Colonel Honeycutt brings to full view the need to clarify the whole role of U.S. military advisors in Vietnamese army units.

052

Tuohy, William. "Vietnamese End Row Over U.S. Advisors," The Washington Post (Jan. 10 1967), A-11. The controversy between Brigadier General Chinh and his U.S. advisor Colonel Honeycutt has been solved in a Vietnamese manner: the issue has been papered over. Chinh has issued a new memorandum requesting his officers to cooperate with the American advisors.

053

Wade, (Brig. Gen.) S. S. "Operation Bluebat," Marine Corps Gazette (July 1959), 10-23. This informative account of the landing of U.S. forces in Lebanon in the summer of 1958 (codename Operation BLUEBAT) was written by an officer who participated in this limited warfare situation.

054

Wagner, Joe. "Frustrations of a Vietnamese Commander: Viet Cong and Too Many Commands," Armed Forces Management, XI (July 1965), 41-43. The command structure is rather complicated in South Vietnam both for the U.S. and Vietnamese forces. The author relates from observations and interviews with Vietnamese commanders and their counterparts the problems and frustrations of the Vietnamese commanders.

055

*Walter, E. V. "Violence and the Process of Terror," The American Sociological Review, XXIX (Apr. 1964), 248-57. In this article, which provides a framework for the study of incumbent use of terror, the author distinguishes terror from force, coercion, and power. He identifies the act or threat of violence, the emotional reaction, and the

social effects as three elements in the process of terror.

†056

Yarborough, (Brig. Gen.) William P. "Trouble Shooters on the Spot," Army Information Digest (Sept. 17, 1962), 52-55. The Commanding General of the United States Army Special Warfare Center reports on a course to prepare Military Assistance Training Advisors for work with the South Vietnamese Army at battalion level. Tactics, languages, and area study are taught.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

057

Atlantic Research Corporation. Castro-Communist Insurgency in Venezuela: A Study of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Operations and Techniques in Venezuela, 1960-1964. A report to the Advanced Research Projects Agency, U.S. Department of Defense. Prepared by the Georgetown Research Project, Atlantic Research Corporation. Alexandria, Va., Dec. 31, 1964. AD 460-173. This thorough study of the Venezuelan insurgency and counterguerrilla operations by the Betancourt government in the 1960-64 period traces the gradual escalation of this conflict and the government's response to the PCV-MIR insurgents. This is probably the most comprehensive and detailed single source on the subject. The author is Thomas L. Lalley, a senior staff member of the Georgetown Research Project, assisted by Adolfo L. Paez, principal research assistant.

058

Buchoud, (Col.). "French Tactics in Algeria," Dec. 15, 1960. 21pp. (Office Assistant Chief of Staff of Intelligence, Intelligence Training No. H-8505.) The author analyzes the operational procedures, command, and special problems of the French security forces in their counterinsurgency campaign in Algeria circa 1960.

059

Fiks, Alfred I., and John W. McCrary. Some Language Aspects of the U.S. Advisory Role

in South Vietnam. Alexandria, Va.: Language and Area Training Division, Human Resources Research Office, Nov. 1963. AD 434-056.

In this report based on questionnaire data from 97 U.S. Army officers who have been stationed in South Vietnam, it was found that, generally, the Americans communicated with their Vietnamese counterparts in English and with the aid of gestures. In cases where non-English speaking Vietnamese were involved the interpreter played a dominant role. The four major categories of knowing Vietnamese phrases in interpersonal verbal communication were: social amenities, immediate action phrases, queries, and guidance and advisory terms.

II. POPULACE AND RESOURCES CONTROL

BOOKS

060

*Adkins, E. H., Jr. The Police and Resources Control in Counter-Insurgency. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, 1964. The author, a public safety advisor, has devoted six chapters to the discussion of resources control in South Vietnam. The regulation of the movement of people and goods covers passes, identity cards, family registration, check points, searches, curfews, and evacuation. The section on "Gaining Support for the Program" treats the legal aspects involved in populace control. A short account of the Malayan experience regarding resources control is also included.

061

Bartlett, Vernon. Report From Malaya. New York: Criterion Books, 1955. 128pp. Ill., maps. In this firsthand account of antiguerilla war in Malaya (1948 to 1954), the author emphasizes the new villages, established to control civilians and to sever any connection between the Communist terrorists and the population.

062

Beqiraj, Mehmet. Peasantry in Revolution. Ithaca, N.Y.: Center for International Studies, Cornell University [c. 1968]. v, 119pp. Ind. A sociologist explores the tensions inherent in peasant society which cause frequent revolts. Guerrilla units, leaders, and solidarity are discussed in the last section.

063

Biderman, Albert P., and Herbert Zimmer. The Manipulation of Human Behavior. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1961. Although the approach is theoretical, this book is highly recommended.

064

*Clutterbuck, Richard L. The Long, Long War; Counterinsurgency in Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. The failure of population controls (registration, identity cards) in some parts of South Vietnam is attributed to the lack of an effective local government and a viable police backed by the military. The lack of effective registration has provided the Viet Cong with important advantages such as freedom of movement in the villages, rice paddies, and public places. The author also discusses the reasons for the failure to resettle the rural population into strategic hamlets.

065

Coles, Harry L[ewis], and Albert K. Weinberg. Civil Affairs: Soldiers Become Governors. (United States Army in World War II: Special Studies.) Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1964. xxiii, 932pp. Map, gloss., ind. This documentary history illuminates Anglo-American demobilization of resistance groups in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

066

DuBerrier, Hilaire. Background to Betrayal: The Tragedy of Vietnam. Boston: Western Islands, 1966. xi, 316pp. Ill., app. The author accuses U.S. Government officials of supporting Diem and his use of terror and torture. His criticism includes the U.S. failure to inform the public that U.S. aid was being used primarily for Diem's personal gain.

067

Elwin, Verrier. Nagaland. For the Research Department, Adviser's Secretariat; Shillong, India: P. Dutta, 1961. 108pp. Ill., maps, notes, ind. This is a

sociological study of the Nagas, a rebellious northeast Indian tribe. Since 1955 the Government has carried on a civic action program, added Nagaland to the Indian Union, and trained village guards to keep order.

068

Gungwu, Wang (ed.). Malaysia: A Survey. New York: Pall Mall Press, 1964. 466pp. Map, charts, bibl., ind. Anthony Short's article, "Communism and the Emergency," contains a detailed account of British counterinsurgency measures in Malaya, including recruitment, police action, resettlement, and defensive measures.

069

Haddad, George M. Revolutions and Military Rule in the Middle East: The Northern Tier. New York: Speller [c. 1965]. 251pp. Ill., bibl., notes, ind. The author traces the course of military influence from 1800 to the 1960's on the basis of comparative analyses of Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran: coups d'etat, leaders, causes of revolts, military governments.

070

Hurley, Vic. Jungle Patrol. New York: Dutton, 1938. 399pp. Ill., maps, bibl., app., ind. The author describes counterinsurgency in the Philippines from 1899 to 1902, and particularly the work of the U.S.-officered Philippine Constabulary. Created in 1901 to fight native rebels in jungle warfare, it performed in excellent fashion.

+071

*Jones, Adrian H., and Andrew R. Molnar. Internal Defense Against Insurgency: Six Cases. Washington, D.C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, 1966. v, 144pp. Maps, charts. AD 645-939. This systematic review of internal security factors in post-World War II South Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines, Venezuela, Cuba, and Algeria gives summary accounts of the rebel threat: terror, military operations, and organizational growth.

072

Kelly, George Armstrong. Lost Soldiers: The French Army and Empire in Crisis, 1947-1962. Cambridge, Mass.: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1965. 404pp. Map, charts, bibl. Plagued by an increasing loss of morale and sense of purpose through the Indochina and Algerian wars, the French Army drifted toward an independent position that brought it into conflict with the Government.

073

Kennedy, D. E. The Security of Southern Asia. (Studies in International Security: No. 8.) Washington, D.C.: Praeger [c. 1965]. xi, 308pp. Maps, apps., ind. The author considers Communist movements in the Philippines, Malaya, Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos in the context of the Sino-Soviet-Western interests in Southeast Asia.

074

La Gorce, Paul-Marie de. The French Army: A Military-Political History. Translated by Kenneth Douglas. New York: George Braziller [c. 1963]. vi, 568pp. Chapters sixteen through twenty deal with the French experience in countering the new kind of war, "the day-to-day form of political, social, ideological struggle," which is revolutionary warfare.

075

McCrocklin, J. H. Garde D'Haiti. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1956. xv, 262pp. Ill., bibl., app., ind. The author discusses causes for the U.S. 20-year occupation of Haiti (1915 to 1934); he describes expeditions against the insurgent Cacos, the training of indigenous gendarmerie, and the civic action program supervised by U.S. Marines.

076

Miksche, F. O. Secret Forces: The Technique of Underground Movements. London: Faber and Faber [c. 1950]. 181pp. Ill., maps, charts, ind. The author examines the intelligence, propaganda, sabotage, and

guerrilla activity of undergrounds, with particular emphasis on Communist strategy. Chapter four is concerned with defense against such activities.

077

Mills, Lennox A. Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press [c. 1964]. viii, 365pp. Maps, bibl., notes, ind. The author refers briefly to revolts in Indochina, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, South Vietnam, and Thailand. He notes the reasons why peasants and educated Asians are attracted to communism.

†078

*Molnar, Andrew R., et al. Human Factors Considerations of Undergrounds in Insurgencies. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University, 1965. AD 645-518. This is a general discussion of the techniques of population and resource controls. Also briefly mentioned are the implementation of such measures through mutual aid family groups, village self-defense corps, and national security police in South Vietnam.

079

Munro, Dana G. Intervention and Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean, 1900-1921. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1964. ix, 553pp. Maps, ind. A Princeton professor illustrates the force with which the United States imposed itself in the "matter of maintaining internal order" in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, and Costa Rica.

080

Osborne, M. E. Strategic Hamlets in South Viet-Nam: A Survey and Comparison. Ithaca, New York: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, 1965. This analysis of the strategic hamlet program from its inception until the fall of Diem reports that emphasis was on the quantity rather than the quality of the strategic hamlets. The Vietnamese and the Malayan resettlement programs are compared.

081

Peak Organized Strength of Guerrilla and Government Forces in Algeria, Nagaland, Ireland, Indochina, South Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines and Greece. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University [1965]. 19pp. AD 463-898. A brief analysis of each case in its component phases is followed by a presentation of statistical estimates of the numbers of insurgents and counterinsurgents.

082

Robinson, J. B. Perry. Transformation in Malaya. London: Secker and Warburg, 1956. 232pp. Map, ind. This book is a study of certain fundamental changes in Malaya effected by the Emergency program. Chapters two and three deal with the re-settlement plan and integration of police, army, and civil administration for the conduct of antiguerrilla war.

083

Schaffer, Marvin B. Lanchester Models for Phase II Insurgency. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1965. iii, 12pp. Bibl., charts. AD 624-457. The author suggests mathematical models to express how the balance of recruitments and desertions (man-power pool strength) is affected by three types of operation: skirmish, ambush, and siege.

084

Scigliano, Robert G. South Vietnam: Nation Under Stress. Edited by Dayton D. McKean. Boston: Houghton Mifflin [c. 1963]. ix, 227pp. Maps, bibl., ind. The author assesses major political and economic developments from 1954 to 1962. Chapter six includes an outline of Communist political and military strategy, as evidenced by patterns of Viet Cong guerrilla operations.

085

Singer, Floyd L. Control of Population in China and Vietnam: The Pao Chia System Past and Present. China Lake, Calif.: U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, Nov. 1964. AD 450-941. China's centuries-old system

of population control entails "mutual responsibility, mutual surveillance and mutual denunciation." In South Vietnam this is carried out through the organization of mutual aid family groups in rural areas and the inter-familial groups in urban areas. The measures and enforcement of population controls are described.

086

Sorenson, John L., and David K. Pack. Unconventional Warfare and Vietnamese Society. China Lake, Calif.: U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, 1964. 128pp. Map charts, app. AD 617-367. This is a comprehensive background study of Vietnam under Diem in terms of class structure, political parties, customs, economy, military structure, and the like.

087

Swomley, J. M., Jr. The Military Establishment. Boston: Beacon Press, 1964. The author is highly critical of the impact of militarism on American constitutional rights. He also describes in part the current military role in foreign policy.

088

Trinquier, Roger. Modern Warfare - A French View of Counterinsurgency. Translated by Daniel Lee. New York: Praeger, 1961. This approach to French counter-insurgency efforts, based on France's experiences in Indochina and Algeria, includes a chapter on methods of population control.

089

Zasloff, Joseph J. Rural Resettlement in Vietnam: An Agroville in Development. Washington, D.C.: Michigan State University Advisory Group, Agency for International Development, 1963. This study relates the agroville program to earlier plans for resettlement and explains the basic intentions of the Government of Vietnam. It includes a case study of the process of construction of a typical agroville.

PERIODICALS

090

"AID Analysis (on Vietnam)," The New Republic (Sept. 12, 1965), 4. The U.S. policy of controlling the population in South Vietnam in an effort to cut the Viet Cong from the source of their supplies is criticized in a May 1964 AID report. Largely ineffective as a deterrent to the Viet Cong, these measures are extremely irritating to the people.

091

Applegate, (Col.) Rex. "The Organization and Tactics of Professional Riot Control Forces," Army, XIII (Mar. 1963), 53-61. Ill. The author describes organization, communications, weapons, and psychological operations; he specifies effective tactics to be used by a disciplined and capable riot control unit in dispersing crowds or subduing mob action.

†092

Butchers, (Maj. Gen.) Ralph J. "Instrument of Command Control," Army Information Digest, XVII (Sept. 1962), 32-35. Ill. The Provost Marshal General proclaims the availability of Military Police Corps' law enforcement and combat support capabilities for use in counterinsurgency. Police intelligence and troop and civilian discipline are MP functions.

†093

Clement, (Capt.) Joe M. "Stay-Behind Forces," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 23-24. The author discusses the intelligence, careful area search, logistics, communications, and population control measures necessary to a successful stay-behind operation in which Viet Cong return to a village and unwittingly walk into a counterinsurgency force trap.

†094

Codo, Enrique Martinez. "The Military Problems in Latin America," Military

Review, XLIV (Aug. 1964), 11-19. Ill. The evolution of Communist revolutionary war techniques has necessitated standardized planning for a counterinsurgency posture on a continental level in Latin America.

095

Dudley, C. E. S. "The Coup d'Etat," Army Quarterly (Oct. 1966), 47-54. An increasingly frequent method for seizing power is the coup d'etat. In theoretical discussion, the author distinguishes the coup from the mass uprising and outlines the phases, leadership requirements, and the necessity of popular support to the success of this tactic.

096

Erskine, (Gen. Sir) George. "Kenya-Mau Mau," Royal United Services Institution Journal, CI (Feb. 1956), 11-22. Map. The lectures of the Commander in Chief of all security forces in Kenya, June 1953 to May 1955, deal with military command structure, relations with the civil government, and the overall strategy of the counterinsurgency campaign against the Mau Mau.

097

Hendry, James B. "Economic Development Under Conditions of Guerrilla Warfare: The Case of Vietnam," Asian Survey, II (June 1962), 1-12. The author, who was an economist with the Michigan State University Advisory Group in Vietnam from 1957 to 1959, notes that guerrilla war has disrupted and demoralized village administration and has curtailed shipment of produce to Saigon.

098

Kelly, (Col.) Francis S. "The U.S. Army's Role in Special Warfare," World Affairs, CXXVI (Fall 1963), 176-81. The author defines three types of special warfare—counterinsurgency, unconventional warfare, and psychological operations. He discusses ways in which the U.S. Army applies its particular assets, techniques, and resources in countering various stages of insurgency.

1099

Lucas, (Lt.) James B. "Riot Control," Infantry, LII (Jan. - Feb. 1962), 63-65. An American infantry officer discusses military control of riots, including strategy, leadership, squad formations, and use of chemical weapons. Vigorous, timely action and sound crowd psychology are called for.

100

Mazrui, Ali A., and Donald Rothchild. "The Soldier and the State in East Africa: Some Theoretical Conclusions on the Army Mutinies of 1964," The Western Political Quarterly (Mar. 1967), 82-96. The mutinies illuminated the nature of military loyalty in new states, the relationship of the soldier to a charismatic leader, and the doctrine of nonintervention.

101

Moore, Thomas L. "U.S.-Viet Nam Anti-Smuggling Patrol," Navy Magazine, VIII (Aug. 1965), 22-25. Operation MARKET TIME involves the policing of South Vietnam's coastline by the U.S. and Vietnamese navies against smugglers of arms, ammunition, and supplies for the Viet Cong. Surveillance centers along the coast and the composition of the inspection teams are briefly discussed. The author points out that the inspection teams also engage in civic action by extending aid to the fishermen. The legal aspects of searching junks and the extension of territorial waters to meet defense requirements are mentioned.

102

Moyse-Bartlett, (Lt. Col.) H. "Kenya: A Political-Military Problem," Forces Magazine (June 1954), 41-44. A discussion of British counterinsurgent strategy, this work includes the technique of population control used during the 1952 emergency.

103

Parker, Maynard. "Squeeze Play in Thailand," The Reporter (Aug. 11, 1966), 16-18. Ill., map. U.S. and Thai forces are inadequately fortified to cope with the recent resurgence of Communist activity in southern Thailand.

104

Slane, (Maj.) P. M. "Tactical Problems in Kenya," The Army Quarterly, LXIX (Oct. 1954), 45-52. This excellent short article deals with army, police, and home guard measures against the Mau Mau.

105

Sloane, Charles F. "The Police in Vietnam," Police Chief, XXV (Jan. 1958), 12, 14, 16, 18-21, 24. Ill. The Michigan State University Advisory Group to Vietnam was established by the South Vietnamese and U.S. Governments to train, reorganize, and modernize the civil police forces of South Vietnam as part of U.S. aid to the guerrilla-infested country.

106

Sloane, Charles F. "Vietnam Continues To Reorganize," Police Chief, XXV (Feb. 1958), 22-32. Ill. This firsthand account of the training, reorganization, and duties of the Vietnamese Civil Guard and Municipal Police from 1955 to 1958 supplements "The Police in Vietnam," Police Chief, XXV (Jan. 1958) (see No. 105), in which the role of the Michigan State University Advisory Group is discussed.

107

Wichman, A. "Burma: Agriculture, Population, and Buddhism," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, XXIV (Jan. 1965), 71-84. The author discusses the difficulty of imposing population control policies because of the prevalence of Buddhist thought in the country. He also attempts to relate the country's agricultural output to other factors such as the overall economic development and the existing and projected population.

†108

Zook, (Capt.) David H., Jr. "United States Military Assistance to Latin America," Air University Review, XIV (Sept.-Oct. 1963), 82-85. The U.S. aid program in Latin America is designed to improve internal security, promote civic action, and fashion special forces to resist Communist threats.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

109

Armstrong, John A [Alexander], and Kurt Dewitt. "Organization and Control of the Partisan Movement," in Soviet Partisans in World War II. Edited by John A [Alexander] Armstrong. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press [c. 1964], pp. 73-139. Charts. Territorial networks were replaced by partisan bands. The roles of the Red Army, the NKVD, and the Communist Party are discussed.

110

Ball, George W. Viet-Nam: Free World Challenge in Southeast Asia (Department of State Publication 7388, Far Eastern Series 113). [Washington, D.C.: Department of State, 1962]. The Under Secretary of State explains the motives and methods of U.S. assistance in Vietnam and reports the success of certain sociopolitical-economic measures in the antigerrilla warfare.

111

Cross, James E. "Speech for Delivery at the U.S. Army Special Warfare School," Fort Bragg, N.C., Sept. 9, 1961. 14pp. (Mimeographed.) This is a discussion of the relationship of the U.S. military officer to the civil authority in countries fighting against or threatened by Communist subversion and insurgency.

112

Huff, Lee W. Village Reactions to Local Threats: A Study in Northeast Thailand. Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association, 1966. 26pp. Notes, table. This survey of locally organized antibandit patrols in villages of Udorn Province from January to April 1964 concludes that support by patrols would be highly prized by insurgents and counter-insurgents.

113

Thornton, Thomas Perry. "Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation," in Internal War: Problems and Approaches. Edited by

Harry Eckstein. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964, pp. 71-99. The author provides a framework for the study of the use of terrorism in an internal war situation. He also presents a model illustrating the phasing in and out of terrorism as it is coordinated with other techniques from one stage of revolutionary warfare to another.

114

U.S. Agency for International Development. The American Aid Program in Cambodia: A Decade of Co-operation, 1951-1961. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Agency for International Development [1961]. 64pp. Ill. This report on aspects of U.S. aid to Cambodia includes chapters on military assistance and the training of the Royal Police, two major contributions to internal stability.

115

U.S. Operations Mission. National Identity Card Program—Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, U.S. Operations Mission, 1963. This work is a description of the identity card program in Vietnam, a useful population control technique.

116

U.S. Operations Mission. Survey of Resources Control in Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, U.S. Operations Mission, 1963. A province-by-province survey of Viet Cong sources of supplies and supply routes in South Vietnam, with an examination of existing resources control. The findings of the survey proved that "even the most minimal controls which were in existence had already produced good results."

III. NATION BUILDING

BOOKS

117

Almond, Gabriel A., and James S. Coleman (eds.). The Politics of the Developing Areas. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1960. 561pp. Maps. A comparative study of the political systems in the developing areas of Asia, Africa, the Near East, and Latin America, this book examines the nature and functions of political, governmental, and authoritative structures and the processes of change and political integration.

118

Apter, D. E. The Politics of Modernization. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965. In this idea book, chapters vary in the significance of their utility; chapters one and three are of particular interest.

119

*Barber, W. F., and C. W. Ronning. Internal Security and Military Power. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1966. A survey and critique of military civic action in Latin America, this work contains a lengthy analysis of the American organization for the support of such activity and its genesis.

120

Berne, E. The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups. New York: Grove Press, 1963. A psychiatrist's approach to organizational theory, whose author is well known for his recent Games People Play.

121

Bock, Edwin A. Fifty Years of Technical Assistance: Some Administrative Experiences of U.S. Voluntary Agencies. Chicago:

Public Administration Service, 1954. The author discusses (1) the selection and formulation of projects and the recruitment of personnel in terms of long-term versus short-term projects and (2) the degree of realizable self-help in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and community development programs. Also emphasized is the need for understanding the psychological and cultural environment of the foreign communities.

122

Chicago, University of, Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change. The Role of Foreign Aid in The Development of Other Countries. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957. An examination of the types and extent of aid which can accelerate the economic development of low-income nations, this work relates the aid-giving capability of a national or international agency to the needs of the aid-receiving country and to the political, economic, cultural, and social conditions within the aid-receiving country.

123

Darling, Frank C. Thailand and the United States. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press [c. 1965]. 243pp. Map, notes, ind. The author contends that the United States has greatly enhanced the internal security of Thailand. He notes the Free Thai Movement in World War II, postwar vulnerability to Communist subversion, and coups d'etat.

124

Eckstein, Harry (ed.). Internal War: Problems and Approaches. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964. This collection of essays of varying significance contains statements by L. Pye and M. V. Lervy, Jr., which deserve close attention.

125

Fisher, S. N. (ed.). The Military in the Middle East: Problems in Society and Government. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1963. The authors analyze the general political trends in the Middle East area and deal more specifically with political-military situations in selected Middle Eastern countries.

126

Hall, E. T. The Silent Language. New York: Doubleday, 1959. The first four chapters are an absolute must for every officer. The explanation of the meaning of culture is so organized as to offer significant insight into how to induce change into societies. The author's investigation is continued in his more recent book, The Hidden Dimension (1966).

127

Hovey, Harold A. United States Military Assistance: A Study of Policies and Practices. New York: Praeger, 1965. A factual description and analysis of the present U.S. Military Assistance Program.

128

Jacob, P. E., and James V. Toscano (eds.). The Integration of Political Communities. New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1964. This work should be utilized as a companion volume to The Social Psychology of Organizations by D. Katz and R. L. Kahn (see No. 132).

129

*Janowitz, M. The Military in the Political Development of New Nations: An Essay on Comparative Analysis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press 1964. This book probes into the reasons why military officers in newly emerging nations play a larger role in domestic politics than their military counterparts in the Western industrialized nations.

130

*Johnson, John J. (ed.). The Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Countries.

Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1962. viii, 427pp. Ind. According to these case studies (Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East), military forces have sometimes been insurgents battling for national sovereignty and have later played a political role.

131

Jordan, Amos A. Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia. New York: Praeger, 1962. The author discusses economic aid and military assistance in Pakistan and South Vietnam; he details the problems arising from competitive factors between economic and military assistance. The author suggests alternative approaches to the operation of mutual security programs.

132

Katz, D., and R. L. Kahn. The Social Psychology of Organizations. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1966. This brilliant examination of the dynamics of developing organizations is critical to a well-rounded grasp of nation building as approached from the orientation of the article by S. P. Huntington, "Political Development and Political Decay" (see No. 157).

133

Montgomery, John D. The Politics of Foreign Aid: American Experience in Southeast Asia. For the Council on Foreign Relations; New York: Praeger [c. 1962]. xv, 336pp. Apps., notes, ind. The nonmilitary approaches to internal security against Communist guerrillas in South Vietnam include the civil guard and civic action and land development programs.

134

Montgomery, John D., et al. Cases in Vietnamese Administration. Michigan State University Vietnam Advisory Group, Agency for International Development. This work should be read in conjunction with The Silent Language by E. T. Hall (see No. 126), and Human Problems in Technological Change edited by Edward H. Spicer (see No. 139).

135

Nighswonger, William A. Rural Pacification in Viet Nam: 1962-1965. New York: Praeger, 1966. 320pp. Charts, diagrams, bibl. This doctoral thesis had the partial support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency. The author, who served with AID in Vietnam, describes and analyzes the pacification program.

136

Pye, Lucian W. Aspects of Political Development. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1966. 205pp. The author discusses political developments in historical perspective, issues in development, and the problem of insurgency and control of violence. He includes a chapter on the army as a modernizing agent.

137

*Rostow, W. W. The Stages of Economic Growth. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1960. The classic formulation of the nation-building problem from the economist's frame of reference. For another point of view read the Huntington article, "Political Development and Political Decay" (see No. 157).

138

Scaff, Alvin. The Philippine Answer to Communism. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. A definitive study of the economic and social reform program carried out by the Philippine Government during the Huk insurgency.

139

Spicer, Edward H. (ed.). Human Problems in Technological Change. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1952. This brilliant examination of the problem of cultural change based upon the case study approach should be read in conjunction with The Silent Language by E. T. Hall (see No. 126).

140

Stambuk, G. American Military Forces Abroad: Their Impact on the Western State

System. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1963. The author deals with the loss of territorial sovereignty by aid-receiving states when the forces of the aid-giving states take over many of the state functions formerly performed by the recipients.

141

Tanham, George K., et al. War Without Guns: American Civilians in Rural Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. From firsthand experience the authors report the challenges, difficulties, triumphs, and failures of the U.S. Operations Mission in Vietnam. Saigon's political instability, inadequate personnel, and Viet Cong activity hinder U.S. aid efforts in South Vietnam.

142

Tilman, Robert C. Bureaucratic Transition in Malaya. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1964. Because the highly efficient bureaucratic system in Malaya is thoroughly controlled by the popularly elected parliament, the author believes it has become an important source of stability and innovation in the Malayan society.

143

*Walterhouse, (Lt. Col.) Harry F. A Time To Build. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1964. This is a comprehensive coverage of the Defense Department program which encourages developing nations to use their military forces to assist in projects which promote economic, technical, and social progress. The work includes case studies on civic action in various stages of progress, as well as a discussion of foreign aid and military assistance.

144

Zollschan, G. K., and W. Hirsch. Explorations in Social Change. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964. Chapter four on social process and chapter six on alienation are of special interest.

PERIODICALS

145

Allen, Luther A. "Pacification at Quang Tri" The New Leader, XLVII (June 8, 1964), 9-12. A firsthand observer gives background information on the new pacification program which aims at winning villagers in this South Vietnam province with civic action by day and entertainment, skillfully interwoven with propaganda, by night. Themes and methods are described.

146

Anderson, James E., Jr. "The Field Experience of a Medical Civic Action Team in South Viet Nam," Military Medicine, CXXIX (Nov. 1964), 1052-57. The author served for ten months as a general medical officer (I Corps Medical Advisory Detachment) in South Vietnam. He discusses the work and problems encountered by the Medical Civic Action Team and its ARVN counterpart in implementing the program. The mission as stated was to "improve the relationship between the population and the government of South Viet Nam by improving the health and medical care of the population." The lack of counterpart ARVN doctors made it necessary to maintain the operation at the senior medical corpsman or NCO level. American physicians worked at less than their accustomed proficiency due to the language barrier.

†147

Black, (Col.) Edwin F. "'Dragon's Teeth' of Freedom," Military Review, XLIV (Aug. 1964), 20-25. Crash civic action programs have few positive results. In a counter-insurgency effort, only well-planned and carefully executed programs of long-range economic and rural development serve meaningful purposes.

148

Bobrow, Davis B. "The Civic Role of the Military: Some Critical Hypotheses," The Western Political Quarterly, XIX, No. 1 (March 1966), 101-111. An examination of the implications of different characteristics of armies and governments for civic action—

for its acceptance, its implementation, and its consequences. The examination is intended to provide a means for permitting predictions relative to the feasibility and value of American efforts to export civic action.

149

Bohannan, (Lt. Col.) Charles T. R. "Anti-guerrilla Operations," The Annals, CCCXLI (May 1962), 19-29. An American Army officer in the Philippines from 1944 to 1955 evaluates four basic strategies in antiguerilla operations and cites examples. The author advocates coordinated military and civic action as exemplified in Magsaysay's anti-Huk campaign.

150

Campbell, Alex. "'Our' War, 'Their' Peace," The New Republic (Mar. 19, 1966), 19-23. According to this author, the South Vietnamese are less desirous of victory than the United States. He would favor a government willing to negotiate with the Viet Cong over that of Premier Ky's. U.S.-instigated civic action is not always carried out in the field by ARVN troops.

151

Cushman, John H. "Pacification: Concepts Developed in the Field by the RVN 21st Infantry Division," Army, XVI (Mar. 1966), 21-29. The author discusses the various pacification concepts. This work of the American military and civilian advisors working with the Vietnamese Government is centered on trying to regain the rural areas controlled by the Viet Cong.

152

Dewey, (Capt.) Arthur E. "Thrust Into the Vitals of Zone D," Army, XIV (Feb. 1964), 46-49. Zone D is an almost impenetrable section of jungle, a haven for Communist-led insurgents in South Vietnam. In a major effort to eliminate the Viet Cong, the U.S.-advised Caribou Combat Engineer Team has built bridges, roads, and airfields in the area.

153

Evans, Rowland, and Robert Novak. "Uniformed House Mothers: Half of Vietnamese Army To Be Retrained for Pacification Instead of Combat," The Washington Post (Nov. 13, 1966), E-7. The new plan to reorient the ARVN is to meet with some expected resistance from the Vietnamese officers who regard themselves as a privileged class. The reorientation will involve instruction in "how to deal with the peasants without alienating them, in police work, and in counterinsurgency." The program is supported by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Duc Thang, Chief of the Ministry of Revolutionary Development and one of the few generals of peasant stock.

154

Fall, Bernard B. "Viet-Nam Blitz; A Report on the Impersonal War," The New Republic (Oct. 9, 1965), 16-21. Professor Fall criticizes U.S. policies in Vietnam which allow friendly villagers to be ignored; he sees U.S. policy as totally military, without regard for individuals.

155

Ford, Daniel F. "Misadventure in Vietnam: The Only War We've Got," The Nation (Aug. 24, 1964), 66-68. A journalist maintains that the fighting in Vietnam is revolution, not war; he criticizes the overemphasis on military measures in counterinsurgency strategy. In addition, he suggests civic action would help to pacify the central highlands, the home of the rebellious Montagnards.

156

Glick, Edward Bernard. "Conflict, Civic Action and Counterinsurgency," Orbis (Fall 1966), 899-910. The author explores the role of the military in civic action projects in developing countries; he feels there is a direct relationship between social and economic development, civic action, and successful counterinsurgency.

157

Huntington, S. P. "Political Development

and Political Decay." World Politics, XVII, No. 3 (Apr. 1965), 306-430. An outstanding statement on the political dimension of nation building.

158

Just, Ward. "Viet Army To Begin Retraining Into Pacification Force," The Washington Post (Nov. 30, 1966), A-16. The ARVN is to be retrained from a strike force to an army of pacification in South Vietnam; it will attempt to convey a favorable government image to the hamlets. The success of this program depends upon the willingness of the ARVN to change its attitude toward the peasants.

159

Lansdale, (Maj. Gen.) Edward G. "Vietnam: Do We Understand Revolution?" Foreign Affairs, XLIII (Oct. 1964), 75-86. Using both kindness and terrorism, guerrillas maintain pressure on the Vietnamese people to withdraw their allegiance from the Saigon government. This article discusses the reasons why the aim of American aid should be political viability for Vietnam.

160

Mohr, Charles. "Saigon To Reform Rural Efforts; Pacification Assessed," The New York Times (Sept. 19, 1966), 1, 4. The Revolutionary Development program for 1966 is evaluated by South Vietnamese officials. Some of the problems which hamper effective pacification are unrealistic planning, unreliable statistics, lack of physical security, and the low caliber of the RD cadre.

†161

Mulcahy, (Col.) James P. "Building Bridges of Understanding: With Civic Action, Civil Affairs, Community Relations," Army Information Digest, XIX (Jan. 1964), 48-55. As the United States seeks the means to counter Southeast Asian insurgencies, the U.S. Army Pacific builds good will for our military personnel with civic action in Vietnam, Thailand, and Korea.

162

Nathan, Andrew. "'New Life' in Vietnam," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIV (Apr. 23, 1964), 200-203. The reformed strategic hamlet program, a psychological operation designed to win the population's support, is assessed. The conclusion is that New Life hamlets differ from their predecessors only in the sincerity of the new men in the provinces.

+163

Smith, (Maj.) William A., Jr. "The Strategic Hamlet Program in Vietnam," Military Review (May 1964), 17-24. The author, who served in Strategic Hamlets Division, MAAG, Vietnam, reviews the program as directed by Ngo Dinh Nhu; he regards it as possibly the single most significant aspect of the current counterinsurgency war in Vietnam.

164

Sochurek, Howard. "American Special Forces in Action in Viet Nam," National Geographic, CXXVII (Jan. 1965), 38-64. A journalist who observed a Montagnard uprising against U.S.-Vietnamese forces reports on the perceptiveness with which the Special Forces dealt with indigenous peoples, understood local beliefs, and handled inter-group antagonisms.

165

Tuohy, William. "Saigon Tries To Reorient Army," The Washington Post (Nov. 7, 1966), A-23. The primary mission of the ARVN in 1967 is to support pacification plans in rural areas. This article describes some of the problems involved.

166

Wentworth, Eric. "Marines Stressing Pacification in Vietnamese Hamlets," The Washington Post (Oct. 24, 1966), A-16. The Combined Action Company (CAC) teams, composed of local Vietnamese Popular Force militiamen and U.S. Marines, were set up by the U.S. Marine Corps in Vietnam with the dual mission of providing security for hamlets and engaging in civic action. This

article describes the work of a CAC team in Tuyloan, six miles southwest of Danang.

167

Wilson, George C. "Gen. Greene Decries Gloom Over Pacifying Viet Interior," The Washington Post (Nov. 17, 1966), H-1, H-9. The Marine Corps Commandant, General Greene, cites examples of Marine efforts to pacify rural areas. Operations such as COUNTY FAIR and FOLDEN FLEECE have been successful. Other civic action programs are mentioned in this article.

168

Young, Gavin. "Stubborn Desperation of the Peacemakers," The Observer (London) (June 13, 1965), 5. The author traveled from Saigon to the town of Tan An to investigate the progress of the U. S. -South Vietnamese pacification program. He reports that although there are gains, the method of presentation lacks imagination.

IV. COUNTERGUERRILLA WARFARE

BOOKS

169

Bjelajac, Slavko N. Guidelines for Measuring Success in Counterinsurgency. McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corporation, 1966. i, 34pp. AD 643-236. The degree of control over politics, intelligence, public opinion and propaganda, the legal system, transportation, communications, recruitment, the economic situation, terrorism and sabotage are measures of counterinsurgency success.

170

*Clutterbuck, Richard L. The Long, Long War: Counterinsurgency in Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. The author analyzes the counterinsurgency techniques and operations in the two countries and states the reasons for their success or failure.

171

Donlon, (Capt.) Roger H. C., and Warren Rogers. Outpost of Freedom. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965. This is an account of a battle at Nam Dong, which was attacked at night by the Viet Cong and defended by U. S. Special Forces and Montagnard personnel in July of 1964. The author, who led Special Forces Team A-726, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery at Nam Dong.

172

Fall, Bernard B. Street Without Joy: Insurgency in Indochina, 1946-63. Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole, 1964. This edition of a classic study of French and Viet Minh tactics in the Indochina conflict contains additional data

on Viet Cong operations in South Vietnam with maps and sketches of several battles.

173

Fall, Bernard B. The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis. Rev. ed. New York: Praeger, 1964. A study of the Viet Minh (1946 to 1954) and the Viet Cong (1957 to present) insurgencies from a political and military viewpoint, this book traces and analyzes in depth the American involvement and the counterinsurgency effort in South Vietnam. The author points out the inconsistencies in trying to equate Vietnam with the Malayan experience.

174

*Farmer, James. Counterinsurgency: Principles and Practices in Vietnam. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1964. Charts. AD 611-871. The Vietnam war offers the United States an opportunity to improve its techniques of countering insurgencies. The author feels these opportunities will increase in the future.

175

*Galula, David. Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 1964. Although this work is weak on the presentation of the insurgent threat, it remains the best general statement on the military role of counterinsurgency combat forces to date, despite the publication of more recent books by Clutterbuck and Thompson (see Nos. 167 and 185).

176

Great Britain [The FARELF Training Center, Malaya]. The Conduct of Anti-Terrorist Operations in Malaya. Kuala Lumpur: The

Government Press, 1952. x, 16 sec. [approx. 140pp]. Ill. A basic source on British counterinsurgent doctrine in Malaya, this manual deals with methods and techniques used in ridding Malaya of MCP terrorism during Templer's appointment as High Commissioner. Jungle warfare, ambush, training, and supply are covered.

177

Halberstam, David. The Making of a Quagmire. New York: Random House, 1964. A journalist in Vietnam from the autumn of 1962 to December 1963, Halberstam discusses warfare in the Mekong Delta and politics in Saigon to illustrate the "illusions and trite responses" of U. S. -Vietnamese counterinsurgency. Included in the discussion are psychological warfare and the military tactics of the Viet Cong.

178

Harrigan, Anthony. A Guide to the War in Viet Nam. Boulder, Colo.: Panther, 1966. A military writer and foreign correspondent, Harrigan points out the characteristics of this guerrilla war, describes the terrain, analyzes the war's progress, evaluates new weapons and techniques, and describes operations. He also discusses village defense, strategic hamlets, terror tactics, and the effect of U. S. air power.

179

Heilbrunn, Otto. Partisan Warfare. New York: Praeger, 1962. 199pp. Maps, bibl., app., ind. Partisan Warfare is a comprehensive survey, analyzing the strategic and operational aspects, guerrilla and antiguerilla tactics and techniques, relations with the regular army and with the population, the role of the air force and of nuclear weapons, and tracing the structure and development of partisan movements in various countries.

180

Henniker, (Brig.) M. C. A. Red Shadow Over Malaya. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood, 1955. xvi, 303pp. Ill., maps. A British commander with firsthand experience recounts antiguerilla operations

as carried out by his brigade between 1952 and 1954. He discusses ambushes, patrol encounters, and other offensive counterinsurgency operations.

†181

Jones, Adrian, and Andrew Molnar. Combating Subversively Manipulated Civil Disturbances. Washington, D. C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, 1966. AD 642-320. The authors examine the problem of civil disturbances in the light of five stages in the intensification of riots in urban areas.

†182

* Jones, Adrian, and Andrew Molnar. Internal Defense Against Insurgency: Six Cases. Washington, D. C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, Oct. 1966. AD 645-939. A survey of conflicts in Malaya, the Philippines, Cuba, Venezuela, Alergia, and South Vietnam, this work focuses on police forces.

183

Mecklin, John. Mission in Torment: An Intimate Account of the U. S. Role in Vietnam. New York: Doubleday, 1965. U. S. relations with the Diem regime at all levels is the concern of a former USIS director in Saigon (1962-1964). Political grievances, the Viet Cong, psychological operations, logistics, and military operations receive attention.

184

Miers, [Brig.] Richard [C. H.]. Shoot To Kill. London: Faber and Faber, 1959. 216pp. Ill., map, ind. The commander of a Welsh battalion, Miers recounts his experiences in antiguerilla operations during the last phase of the Malayan Emergency from 1955 to 1957. Training, intelligence operations, and tactics are described.

185

Newman, Bernard. Background to Vietnam. New York: Roy, 1965. 192pp. Ill., map, bibl. The author traces the counterinsurgency

efforts of the French and U. S. forces in Indochina and Vietnam. Ethnic factors, military strategy, the policy of the French, the rise of Diem, and the Catholic-Buddhist strife are discussed. He concludes that a negotiated settlement is the only solution.

186

Purcell, Victor. Malaya: Communist or Free? Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. 288pp. Ind. The author critically evaluates the British counterinsurgency policy in Malaya from 1948 to 1954, arguing that British emphasis in military action regardless of political problems is misconceived and doomed to failure. He is particularly critical of the resettlement program.

187

Pustay, (Maj.) John S. Counterinsurgency Warfare. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1965. A Major in the U. S. Air Force, an associate professor of political science, and the assistant dean at the U. S. Air Force Academy, the author discusses the stages in the growth of insurgent activity and outlines a strategy that can be employed by the United States against insurgencies.

188

Thompson, Robert. Defeating Communist Insurgency: The Lessons of Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. A veteran of the Malayan campaign and head of the British Advisory Mission in Vietnam from 1961 to 1965, Thompson describes and prescribes measures which have proved to be most effective in defeating Communist insurgents. His thesis rests primarily on the assumption that lessons from the Malayan Emergency are applicable to the present Vietnam situation. Some of the subjects discussed are the basic principles of counterinsurgency, administrative structure, intelligence, basic operational concepts, and strategic hamlets.

189

Trinquier, Roger. Modern Warfare. New York: Praeger, 1964. Trinquier's work is

a classic statement on the use of the ancient Chinese pao chia control technique as utilized by the French forces.

PERIODICALS

190

Ahman, Eqbal. "Revolutionary Warfare: How To Tell When the Rebels Have Won," The Nation (Aug. 30, 1965), 95-100. A Pakistani citizen who viewed the Algerian revolution attempts to clarify some false assumptions of U. S. strategists regarding terrorism and civilian support for insurgents in a revolutionary war such as that in Vietnam.

191

Bjeljac, Slavko N. "Principles of Counterinsurgency," Orbis (Fall 1964), 655-69. "The structure of a revolutionary movement can be compared to a pyramidal iceberg, the bulk of which lies submerged with only its peak visible." Vietnam and Algeria are examples of insurgencies supported by invisible networks of civilians.

192

Carver, George A., Jr. "The Faceless Viet Cong," Foreign Affairs, XLIV (Apr. 1966), 347-72. In this excellent account of the Viet Cong organizational structure, the author discusses the relationship of the Viet Cong insurgency to the North Vietnamese Government, the National Liberation Front, and the People's Revolutionary Party in South Vietnam, as well as their interrelationship. Carver feels that "it is essential to appreciate the historical setting within which the Viet Cong movement developed and the ends it was created to serve."

†193

Cleland, (Lt. Col.) John R. D. "The Objective and Vietnam," Military Review (July 1966), 82-86. According to the author, the only way for the United States to win the Vietnam war is to gain support of the villagers. This can be accomplished by clear-and-hold operations, civic action, and defense of the villages, thereby depriving the Viet Cong of their source of information and supply.

194

Croizat, (Col.) Victor J. "Naval Forces in River War," United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Oct. 1966), 52-61. Ill. The author believes the environmental conditions of Southeast Asia necessitate a significant naval role in counterinsurgency operations. He discusses the organization, logistics, tactics, and techniques of a river force.

195

Domenach, Jean-Marie. "The French Army in Politics," Foreign Affairs, XXXIX (Jan. 1961), 185-95. From its Indochinese experience, the French Army developed a unique view of itself: that it knew more about the political aspects of counterinsurgency than the civil government. The French Army thus attempted to become an autonomous power in the Algerian struggle.

196

Dudman, Richard. "Military Policy in Vietnam," Current History (Feb. 1966), 91-97, 115. Three Viet Cong "advantages" are noted tangentially in this review of U. S. military strategy from 1963 to 1965: peasant cooperation, habituation to poverty, and manpower resources.

197

Fairbanks, Henry G. "Setback in Vietnam: A Long and Inconclusive Guerrilla War," Commonweal, LXXVII (Mar. 1, 1963), 593-95. The author examines the effect of defeat by Viet Cong guerrillas at Ap Bac, Jan. 3, 1963, on the morale of U. S. military forces and advisors in South Vietnam. He comments on the extent and meaning of the U. S. commitment in Vietnam.

†198

Fall, Bernard B. "Insurgency Indicators," Military Review, XLVI (Apr. 1966), 3-11. The author believes linear mobility or military accessibility should not be confused with control of an area. Fall suggests that taxation of local produce by the Viet Cong, assassinations, and the like are more realistic than the military scorecard as indices of insurgent strength in Vietnam. Fall's Insurgency

Nonmilitary Indicators (FINI) apply to the Indochina war as well.

199

Johnson, (Gen.) Harold K. "Subversion and Insurgency: Search for a Doctrine," Army (Nov. 1965), 40-42. General Johnson feels the U. S. action in the Dominican Republic illustrates the U. S. ability to quell an insurgency if quick action is taken. The Communists can be forced to choose between halting aggression or escalation. He believes army structure requires modifications.

200

Just, Ward. "A Year of Success But Not of Victory," The Washington Post (Dec. 27, 1966), A-1, A-12. In this assessment of the war effort in South Vietnam over the past 12 months, the author discusses infiltration from North Vietnam, the changing role of the Americans, and the shortcomings of the ARVN.

201

Marshall, (Brig. Gen.) S. L. A. "The Fight at Monkey—How the Montagnards, a Force of Native Mercenaries, Fought an Unexpected Battle Alongside Their American Allies; and What Turned It Into a Victory, of Sorts," Harper's (Nov. 1966), 111-22. An account of a battle fought from May to June 1966 by a CIDG company in the Vinh Thanh valley (eastern Central Highlands of South Vietnam). The author is a military historian who specializes in small unit action accounts.

202

Marshall, (Brig. Gen.) S. L. A. "Fighting a Sticky War," The New Leader, XLVII (Aug. 3, 1964), 12-15. A military historian-journalist provides pessimistic assessment of Vietnamese energies and capabilities in the counterinsurgency war. He suggests that intensive night patrolling, more conventionalized troops and equipment, and greater United States control of policy could help win the war.

203

Marshall, (Brig. Gen.) S. L. A. "The Front Lines of Asia: An Exposed Flank in South Vietnam," The Reporter, XXVI (June 7, 1962), 26-29. This is a report on the organization, activities, and tactics of U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in the battle against the Viet Cong. The resettlement of the Montagnards, the mountain tribes, was a setback for the Communist guerrillas.

†204

Martin, (Lt. Col.) Donald F. "Vietnam: Difficult Years," Air University Review, XVI (Mar.-Apr. 1965), 51-58. The author presents a background to and an analysis of the insurgency in Vietnam. He feels a strong central government is essential to defeat any insurgency and suggests three tactics to make the insurgency too costly to be worthwhile to the insurgents.

†205

Nguyen, (Lt.) Kim Tuan. "Phuoc-Chau," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 28-35. A Vietnamese officer analyzes the tactics, organization, morale, and intelligence of the opposing Viet Cong and U.S.-advised South Vietnamese forces at the battle for the South Vietnamese garrison, Phuoc-Chau. The article is reprinted from the Vietnamese Military Review (May 14, 1963).

206

O'Ballance, Edgar. "Strategy in Viet Nam," The Army Quarterly (Jan. 1967), 160-67. The author traces the allied strategy in Vietnam from Diem's regime to the present U.S. search-and-destroy tactic, which has proved successful. Any respite in bombing will be taken as a sign of weakness and will be militarily unwise.

†207

Pearson, (Brig. Gen.) Willard. "Find 'Em, Fix 'Em, Finish 'Em," Army Digest, (Dec. 1966), 15-21. III. Tactics found to be successful in Vietnam include surreptitious entry into the battlefield, restrictions on helicopter traffic, night operations, reconnaissance within enemy lines, strong air support and psychological operations, and stay-behind forces.

208

Sparks, Will, "A Time for Patience," The New Leader, XLVII (June 8, 1964), 6-9. Suffering from characteristic impatience, Americans are victims of their own false expectations regarding the war in Vietnam. The author provides information on Vietnamese attitudes regarding the Montagnards relative to the success of the counterinsurgency war and suggests military strategy.

209

Tanham, George K., and Frank N. Trager. "The Three Wars in Vietnam," Army, XIV (May 1964), 54-59. Two Southeast Asia area specialists discuss a variety of military situations in Vietnam—Viet Cong-held areas, areas of disputed control, government-controlled areas—and suggest that each calls for different counterinsurgency techniques.

210

Tilman, Robert O. "The Non-Lessons of the Malayan Emergency," Asian Survey, VI (Aug. 1966), 407-19. A professor of political science at Yale University analyzes the Malayan Emergency perceptively and concludes that the techniques and lessons learned from it are not applicable or successful in Vietnam because of an entirely different set of conditions. Geographic and ethnolinguistic factors as well as traditional loyalties, interethnic relations, and the resettlement programs are contrasted in Malaya and Vietnam.

211

Trager, Frank N. "Vietnam: The Military Requirements for Victory," Orbis, VIII (Fall 1964), 563-83. Maps. A New York University professor discusses background features of the Vietnam war—geography, population, history—and analyzes the military requirements for counterinsurgency forces in border areas and areas of Communist concentration and opportunity.

212

Warner, Denis. "Last Chance in the Delta," The Reporter, XXX (April 9, 1964), 31-34. An Australian criticizes the inadequate defense system in South Vietnam, particularly

the strategic hamlet complex; he feels that the anti-Viet Cong war cannot be won by a mere continuation of current methods. He advocates full American participation at command level.

213

Weed, A. C., II. "Why Our Methods Aren't Working," The New Republic (Feb. 5, 1966), 20. According to the author, U.S. war strategy must give more consideration to the peasant whose loyalty is determined by personal security, not ideology. Once we have gained his confidence through civic action, we must continue to provide adequate protection. The author has served three years in the U.S. Special Forces.

214

Wright, Edward R., Jr. "Barriers to Progress," The New Leader (June 8, 1964), 12-15. According to this writer, United States and South Vietnamese policy makers face several dilemmas: the military insecurity of the Vietnamese troops, widespread waste and corruption in the use of U.S. funds, and the drastic shortage of technicians and responsible leaders.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

†215

Condit, D. M., et al. A Counterinsurgency Bibliography. Washington, D.C. Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University, 1963. AD 294-857.

216

Frequelin, (Lt. Col.) R. H. Senior Officer Counterinsurgency and Special Warfare Orientation Course. Ft. Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare School, 1964. 35pp. The author lays ground rules for a successful counterinsurgency organization, based on the experiences in Indochina and Vietnam. Unity of command, extensive intelligence and flexibility, and excellent training are essential counterinsurgency force characteristics.

217

Hobbs, (Capt.) Richard W. "Combat Operations After Action Report." San Francisco: Headquarters, Airborne Brigade Advisory Detachment, July 1964. An operation by the 7th and 11th Divisions in Thang Long II, Vietnam, is reported: logistics, medical evacuation, problems of terrain in crossing rivers, leadership, and training are noted.

V. PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

BOOKS

218

Almond, G. A., et al. The Appeals of Communism. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1954. The authors analyze the motives which lead people to join the Communist Party or to leave it.

The author deals with problems and dangers in programmed subversion. He also discusses the interplay of persuasion, propaganda, and physical coercion in efforts to manipulate the behavior of certain classes of individuals.

219

Arendt, Hannah. The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Meridian Books, 1960. This is a brilliant analysis of the nature and structure of Communist and Fascist movements and nations. A must for the officer are chapters eleven and twelve on the totalitarian movement before the seizure of political power and the totalitarian state after power has been concentrated. See also The Moulding of Communists by Frank S. Meyer (No. 229) and Sociology and Psychology of Communism by Jules Monnerot (No. 230).

223

Browne, Malcolm W. The New Face of War. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. An Associated Press correspondent and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting records his impressions of the Vietnam war, 1961 to 1964. His accounts of Viet Cong-counterinsurgency force confrontations are supplemented with dates. Two chapters are devoted to the discussion of terror and propaganda as used by the Viet Cong and the allied forces.

220

*Atkinson, James D. The Edge of War. Chicago: Regnery, 1960. A study of the extramilitary parameters of Soviet foreign activities aimed at the subversion of free world countries.

224

Brzezinski, Zbigniew (ed.). Africa and the Communist World. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1963. xii, 272pp. Tables, notes, ind. This work is a review of the policies and programs adopted by various Communist countries in their attempt to establish and expand their influence in the new countries of Africa.

221

Barghoorn, F. C. The Soviet Cultural Offensive. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1960. A valuable source of information into the external psychological operations of the Soviet Union; a companion volume to The Edge of War by James D. Atkinson (see No. 217).

225

Burchett, Wilfred. Vietnam: Inside Story of the Guerrilla War. New York: International, 1965. Strongly pro-Viet Cong and a veteran newsman, the author records and evaluates his experiences of eight months of direct observation of Viet Cong activities in 1964. Viet Cong psychological warfare techniques are described in detail.

222

Blackstock, Paul W. The Strategy of Subversion: Manipulating the Politics of Other Nations. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1964.

226

Clews, J. C. Communist Propaganda Techniques. New York: Praeger, 1964. The

author uses the Communist charge that the United States forces in Korea were employing germ warfare to focus his discussion of the Communist propaganda apparatus, its objectives, and the changes that the apparatus has undergone since the death of Stalin.

†227

Daugherty, William E., and Morris Janowitz. A Psychological Warfare Casebook. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press (for Operations Research Office [now Research Analysis Corporation]), 1958. 880pp. Illus, indexes. AD 118-506. This casebook is designed as a "training and reference book for psywar personnel, utilizing illustrative cases and documents drawn from past experience and deriving the most important principles believed to be applicable to sound psychological warfare operations." The book, which originated as a working paper at the Operations Research Office (ORO) in 1956, has now been generally accepted as one of the standard reference books on psychological operations.

228

Evans, F. B. (ed.). World Wide Communist Propaganda Activities. New York: Macmillan, 1955. The author examines the international propaganda program of the U.S.S.R., its cost and target audiences during the single year of 1954, and the structure of the apparatus utilized to communicate propaganda.

229

Giap, (Gen.) Vo Nguyen. People's War, People's Army: The Viet Cong Insurrection Manual for Underdeveloped Countries. New York: Prager, 1962. This useful source by a famous Communist insurgent leader contains an analysis of the Indochina conflict from the insurgent point of view. The General believes that the lessons derived from this conflict apply to South Vietnam and similar areas.

230

Hunter, Edward. Brain-Washing in Red China: The Calculated Destruction of Men's Minds. Enl. ed. New York: Vanguard Press, 1953. 341pp. Apps. This journalistic ac-

count of Chinese psychological techniques includes a discussion of the relations between "self-criticism" and guerrilla operations in Malaya (see especially pp. 161-205). The work also contains revealing quotations from Communist Party diaries.

†231

*Jureidini, Paul A., et al. Casebook on Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: 23 Summary Accounts. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University, 1962. AD 416-553. The case study of the Vietnam revolution from 1946 to 1954 outlines the environmental factors. Also considered are the Viet Minh leadership, the methods used to undermine the authority of the Government, the countermeasures taken by the Government, and the propaganda techniques employed by both sides.

232

Lifton, R. J. Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism. New York: Norton, 1961. The author discusses the Chinese Communist methods of controlling and manipulating the masses by changing human personality and thought.

233

Linebarger, Paul M. A. Psychological Warfare. 2d ed. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1954. 318pp. Charts, illus., app., index. This book, which is based primarily on the field experience of the author, a former psywar officer and professor of Asiatic politics, is divided into four parts: definition and history; analysis, intelligence, and estimate of the situation; planning and operations; and psychological warfare after World War II. This book is considered by some experts to be a classic in its field and anyone concerned with psychological operations should be familiar with it.

234

Meyer, Frank S. The Moulding of Communists: The Training of the Communist Cadre. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1961. This is the best general account available in

English of the practices, motivations, and attitudes that tend to reoccur internationally in Communist Parties. While the author, himself a former party member, does refer frequently to the British organization, his statement is applicable to any Communist Party. Particular attention is given to the psychological milieu of the party cell. See also The Origins of Totalitarianism by Hannah Arendt (No. 219) and Sociology and Psychology of Communism by Jules Monnerot (No. 235).

235

Monnerot, Jules. Sociology and Psychology of Communism. Boston: Beacon Press, 1953. This penetrating study of the dynamics of party life emphasizes the fanaticism so frequently associated with Communist Party members. See also The Origins of Totalitarianism by Hannah Arendt (No. 219) and The Moulding of Communists by Frank S. Meyer (No. 234).

236

Paret, Peter. French Revolutionary Warfare From Indo-China to Algeria. New York: Praeger, 1964. In a context of subversion, psychological maneuver, and double speak the author analyzes war on the ground and in men's minds.

237

Pike, Douglas. Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1966. A foreign service officer with the U. S. Information Agency in Vietnam since 1960, Pike describes the Viet Cong's communication matrix, "the methods and techniques employed in communication ideas as well as a consideration of the ideas communicated." Covering the various aspects of the National Liberation Front, the account is based on captured Viet Cong documents and is a valuable contribution to research in this area.

238

Price, James R., and Paul Jureidini. Witchcraft, Sorcery, Magic, and Other

Psychological Phenomena and Their Implications on Military and Paramilitary Operations in the Congo. Washington, D. C.: Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University, 1964. 12pp. AD 464-903. Belief in magic is common to all African tribesmen. In the Congo, rebels used magical procedures to convince tribesmen of invulnerability.

239

Pye, Lucian W. Guerrilla Communism in Malaya. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1956. xvi, 369pp. Ind. This case study of the Malayan Communist Party, based on interviews with captured guerrillas, offers broad implications concerning political behavior in underdeveloped societies. The work contains data on British psychological warfare operations; it is particularly useful for an insight into Communist appeals.

240

Qualter, T. H. Propaganda and Psychological Warfare. New York: Random House, 1962. The author discusses the inherent character, the functional details, the moral principles, and the values involved in social control through the use of propaganda.

241

Reisky-Dubnic, V. Communist Propaganda Methods. New York: Praeger, 1961. The author looks at and assesses the policies and the techniques of the Czechoslovakian Communist indoctrination of members of the Communist Party and the intellectuals.

242

Riley, John W., Jr., and Wilbur Schramm. The Reds Take a City: The Communist Occupation of Seoul. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1951. xiv, 210pp. Charts, ind. Two social scientists picture the Communist attempt to control the acts and thoughts of the South Koreans. Included throughout are narratives of the experiences of eminent Koreans.

243

*Stalin, J. Foundations of Leninism. New York: International Publishers, 1939. These

are Stalin's famous Sverdlov lectures of 1924. The first six chapters outline the Communist's ideological justification for the export of insurgency, which still holds today.

244

Yu, F. T. C. Mass Persuasion in Communist China. New York: Praeger, 1964. To review the role of mass media in Communist China, the author examines the conception, development, and manipulation of the techniques of mass persuasion or "mass socialization of the mind" as an instrument of power and method of political control.

PERIODICALS

245

Bennett, Alan. "Moving the Montagnards," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIX (July 15, 1965), 127. After visiting Montagnard villages in South Vietnam, the author concluded that Hanoi's program of education had made a favorable impression on the Vietnamese hill people and had increased their vulnerability to Viet Cong propaganda.

246

Bjeljac, Slavko N. "A Design for Psychological Operations in Vietnam," Orbis (Spring 1966), 126-37. The Vietnamese war is uniquely complicated and requires an unorthodox politico-military strategy to cope with it. The author discusses Viet Cong penetration of the masses, rooting out the underground, and word-of-mouth propaganda. He suggests guidelines for propaganda messages.

247

Bowen, (Lt. Col.) Thomas W. "The Misunderstood Man," Army, XV (Aug. 1964), 41-44. In this sketch of the attitudes of the Vietnamese peasant, the author stresses how important it is for the United States to become aware of the peasant's needs, motivations, view of authority, and special weaknesses when confronted with Communist demands.

248

Fall, Bernard B. "The Second Indochina War," International Affairs, XLI (Jan. 1965), 59-73. Fall believes that, as in the French-Viet Minh conflict, Communist power in Vietnam lies in political control of those provinces wrested with persuasion and terrorism from Saigon deputies between 1957 and 1961. Furthermore, political organization made possible the current military threat to the Saigon regime.

249

Fall, Bernard B. "Vietnam: The Agonizing Reappraisal," Current History, XLVIII (Feb. 1965), 95-102. Lack of civic action in the hamlets, Catholic oppression of Buddhists, and Montagnard opposition to government policies in South Vietnam provide opportunities for Communist exploitation. The author analyzes U.S. alternatives, but he seems to feel victory is unlikely.

250

Fall, Bernard B. "Who's Who in Viet-Nam?" The New Republic, CLI (Oct. 17, 1964), 10-12. Vietnamese tribal groups have been neglected, misunderstood, and underestimated by the South Vietnamese and the United States in the current anti-Communist war, much to the disadvantage of the counterinsurgency forces.

251

Gunabe, (Lt. Col.) Luciano I. "The Cover-Up in the Peninsula," Philippines Armed Forces Journal, X (Jan. 1957), 30-33. The author gives a useful description of the psychological warfare by the Huks directed against the 2d Battalion Combat Team and a discussion of a 2d Battalion Combat Team intelligence and psychological warfare operation.

252

Halberstam, David. "The Face of the Enemy in Vietnam," Harper's (Feb. 1965), 62-71. In describing South Vietnamese government military operations and political

indoctrination of Viet Cong prisoners-of-war, the author submits that the Viet Cong are more adept at exploiting the psychological aspects of the guerrilla war than are their adversaries.

253

Halberstam, David. "Portrait of Two Soldiers: The Vietnamese; the Vietcong," New York Times Magazine (Jan. 5, 1964), 11-13. As soldiers the Vietnamese do not compare favorably with the highly energetic, disciplined Viet Cong, who are subject to skillful propaganda which appeals to youth, makes exciting promises, and puts emphasis on indoctrination. The author describes the South Vietnamese soldier, his background, morale, and fighting ability. These observations are based on the author's 15-month assignment as a New York Times correspondent in South Vietnam.

254

Honig, F. "The Cold War as an Instrument of Policy," Yearbook of World Affairs (London), VII (1953), 45-70. The author discusses the use of various methods for conducting the cold war, including psychological operations and economic and political warfare.

255

Joiner, Charles A. "Administration and Political Warfare in the Highlands," Vietnam Perspectives, I (Nov. 1965), 19-37. The Montagnard relations with the Vietnamese, French, and Americans are reviewed. The inability of Saigon to assimilate the tribesmen into the national culture has made them a target for Viet Cong subversion. The National Liberation Front Highland Program and U.S.-Vietnamese countermeasures aimed at winning the loyalty of the Montagnards are analyzed.

+256

Kelly, George A. "Revolutionary Warfare and Psychological Action," Military Review, XL (Oct. 1960), 4-13. The author reviews the authoritarian basis of the French philosophy of psychological action, its practice in Algeria, and the resultant strong internal

criticism of the French Army. He asks if this type of warfare is justified in defense of Western values.

+257

Ladd, (Lt. Col.) Jonathan F. "Viet Cong Portrait," Military Review, XLIV (July 1964), 67-80. This general review of Viet Cong tactics includes a discussion on nonmilitary activities—propaganda, education, and relief programs. Propaganda is everywhere, the author states, and public speakers and actors constantly attempt to influence the people.

258

Lifton, R. J. "Thought Reform and the Chinese Intellectuals: A Psychiatric Evaluation," Journal of Social Issues, XIII, No. 3 (1957), 5-20. The author discusses the effect of Chinese Communist psychology on the intellectual, within the context of Chinese culture.

259

Ryter, Stephen L. "Terror: A Psychological Weapon," The Review, XLV (May-June 1966), 21, 145-46, 149-50. A member of the Psychological Operations Department, U. S. Army Special Warfare School (Fort Bragg, N. C.), the author describes the Viet Cong use of terror as a psychological instrument. He points out that while its usefulness is recognized, the U. S. forces "are largely prohibited by traditional ideals of morality and decency from using terror, no matter how selectively employed."

260

Tanham, George K. "The Communist Challenge in the Provinces," Vietnam Perspectives, I (Nov. 1965), 4-18. The Viet Cong organizing agent in the rural areas of South Vietnam continues to propagandize the peasants to revolt against the Government. Appeals are not based on Communist ideology but on legitimate local grievances. The author concludes that "the key to Communist strategy is the notion that all means—military, political, psychological, economic—must be orchestrated and channeled toward some political goal on a day-to-day basis,

not just at the peace table at the end of the struggle."

261

Taylor, George E. "Rearming With Ideas," Virginia Quarterly Review, XXVII (Spring 1951), 161-78. A Far East specialist with wartime experience in the Office of War Information, the author looks into the failure of U.S. psychological warfare in China and contrasts it with the success of Soviet propaganda.

262

Ton That Thien. "Psychological Block," Far Eastern Economic Review (Sept. 30, 1965), 600. The suspicion that the United States is opposed to both nationalism and socialism for Vietnam makes the Vietnamese reluctant to embrace U.S. aid. Communist propaganda successfully exploits this situation.

263

Wentworth, Eric. "Our Ally's Propaganda Is Literally Too Flowery," The Washington Post (Nov. 13, 1966), E-4. A correspondent describes the operations of the Vietnamese Information Service (VIS), the country's propaganda agency whose mission is to win the hearts and minds of the people. The shortcomings of VIS are pointed out.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

264

Bui Bien Thuy. "The Importance of Operational Propaganda," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam (JPRS), No. 121 (Mar. 9, 1967), 16-17. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi, Jan. 23, 1967), 3. High morale in all participants increases the probability of successful military operations. Techniques for stimulating and maintaining morale are suggested.

265

Khang, Tran. "Thai-Binh Propaganda Teams Oppose America," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam

(JPRS), No. 241 (Dec. 9, 1965), 7-10. Translated from Van Hoa (Hanoi, Sept. 1965), 11-13. Described are the composition of the Viet Cong propaganda teams, the propaganda themes emphasized, and the teams' activities in their visits to villages.

266

Tri, Tran. "Smash the American Imperialists' Psychological Warfare," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam (JPRS), No. 215 (Sept. 30, 1965), 1-5. Translated from Nhan Dan (Hanoi, Sept. 7, 1965), 2. The author reviews the alleged failures of extensive U.S. psychological warfare efforts in North and South Vietnam.

267

U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. Communist Propaganda Activities in Latin America: 1964 (R-191-65). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, 1965. iv, 29pp. (Mimeographed.) Tables. The efforts of Moscow, Peking, and others are quantitatively analyzed. A notation is made of the Sino-Soviet orientation, the numerical strength, and the legal status of Communist Parties by country.

268

U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. Communist Propaganda Activities in South Vietnam (R-132-65). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, 1965. 8pp. (Mimeographed.) This pamphlet contains an outline of the media and themes of National Liberation Front propaganda and delegations which represent the NLF abroad.

269

U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. Communist Propaganda Activities, 1964: Burma, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia (R-81-65). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, 1965. ii, 12pp. (Mimeographed.) This is a report on the positions of local organizations (some of which are insurgent) and on the varied issues concerning them. The media used to make views known are described.

270

U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. The Viet Cong: Communist Party and Cadre (R-74-66). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, Apr. 1966. This short background report on the Communist Party and cadre in Vietnam highlights Communist strategy, infiltration, fronts, and the appeals of communism.

dum prepared by the Psychological Warfare Division, Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University, Nov. 1954. AD 488-598 L. This work offers useful insight into the Chinese Communist brain-washing technique.

271

U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. The Viet Cong: Patterns of Communist Subversion (R-8-66). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Service, Jan. 1966. This is a short background report on the roots of the insurgency and the activities and techniques of the Viet Cong working among the peasants.

272

U.S. Mission to Vietnam, Joint United States Public Affairs Office (JUSPAO). JUSPAO, Vietnam: General Briefing Book. N.p.: U.S. Operations Mission, July 1965. This account of the organizational aspects of the U.S. Mission to South Vietnam contains a concise description with charts of the U.S.-GVN Psychological Organization, JUSPAO, Far East Psychological Operations in support of Psyops in Vietnam, and the GVN Ministry of Psychological Warfare. U.S. psychological objectives and key audience groups are stated for Vietnam.

273

Van, Thu. "Smash America's Psychological Warfare," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam (JPRS), No. 240, (Dec. 8, 1965), 1-9. Translated from Thoi Su Pho Thong (Hanoi, Oct. 1965), 26-34. The psychological warfare tricks of the U.S. "imperialists" are listed and condemned and the people are exhorted to maintain their revolutionary vigilance.

274

"Wang Tsan-ming, Anti-Communist: An Autobiographical Account of Chinese Communist Thought Reform." A staff memoran-

VI. INTELLIGENCE

BOOKS

275

Adkins, E. H., Jr. The Police and Resources Control in Counter-Insurgency. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, 1964. This is a short account of the function and administration of the rural police in South Vietnam. Appendix I contains the text of Decree No. 124-TTP (May 28, 1961) on the reorganization of the National Police of the Republic of Vietnam.

276

Beamish, John. Burma Drop. London: Elek Books, 1958. 222pp. Map, Ill. The author was an agent for Special Operations Executive in Burma. His missions included sabotage, the collection of battle intelligence, and the recruitment and organization of native guerrilla forces.

277

Clutterbuck, Richard L. The Long, Long War: Counterinsurgency in Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. The intelligence service at the village level is consistently poor in Vietnam. The Vietnamese, in charge of most interrogations, prefer terror as a means of obtaining information. Clutterbuck considers this a gross error and laments the inability of the Americans to convey this idea to their Vietnamese counterparts. He feels the value derived from Viet Cong cooperation through offering a better life exceeds the value of immediate information extracted through torture.

278

Dallin, David V. Soviet Espionage. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1953. While this volume should be brought up to date, it still remains a classic statement on the subject.

279

Deriabin, Peter, and Frank Gibeny. The Secret World. New York: Doubleday, 1959. 334pp. App., index. A former section head in the State Security's Intelligence network tells of his training and role as a security officer following World War II.

280

Foote, A. (pseud.). Handbook for Spies. New York: Doubleday, 1949. Perhaps the best description of life among Soviet spies, this book was written by one with extensive experience as a Communist agent.

281

Glas, Robert R., and Phillip B. Davidson. Intelligence Is for Commanders. Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publishing Co., 1948. This textbook for the training of intelligence officers leans heavily on Department of the Army doctrine and the doctrine of the Command and General Staff College but deviates occasionally to inject the author's own ideas.

282

Hills, (Lt. Col.) R. J. T. Phantom Was There. London: Edward Arnold, 1951. 344pp. Ind. This excellent account of obtaining and transmitting army combat information includes a short, valuable bit on work with guerrillas. Pages 219-32 particularly are of interest.

283

Kaznacheev, A. Inside a Soviet Embassy: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma. New York: Lippincott, 1962. A highly revealing statement on the procedures followed inside Soviet diplomatic facilities, stressing the all-important role of the Soviet secret police.

284

Kent, Sherman. Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1949. Drawing on observation and experience, the author discusses the content of strategic intelligence in all its stages from reporting to evaluating and examines the organizational, administrative, and methodological problems.

285

Khokhlov, N. In the Name of Conscience. New York: McKay, 1959. This account of World War II is from the standpoint of a Soviet citizen who was involved in guerrilla warfare and subversive activities in central Europe.

286

Kitson, (Maj.) Frank. Gangs and Counter-gangs. London: Barrie and Rockliff, 1960. xii, 211pp. Ill., maps. The author writes of his experiences and observations while assigned for intelligence work to the Kenya Police from 1953 to 1955. He developed the use of pseudogangs to gather intelligence on the real Mau Mau terrorist gangs.

287

Knorr, Klaus E. Foreign Intelligence and the Social Sciences. Princeton, N. J.: Center for International Studies, Princeton University, 1964. The author is primarily interested in the predictive function of intelligence and examines the influence—especially the potential influence—of social science research on intelligence production. He stresses the need for a doctrine that is formal or more than fragmentary.

288

Krivitsky. I Was Stalin's Agent. London: The Right Book Club, 1940. An exposé on Soviet intelligence during the thirties by a high-ranking NKVD officer, who was assassinated shortly after the publication of his book.

289

The Labyrinth: Memoirs of Walter Schellen-

berg. Translated by Alan Bullock. New York: Harper & Brothers [1956]. xx, 423pp. Ill., ind. Attributed to Hitler's Chief of Foreign Intelligence, this work gives a picture of the far-flung activities of the German secret service during World War II, emphasizing counterespionage. Chapter twenty-six is devoted to SD activities against Soviet guerrillas.

290

Morgan, William J. Spies and Saboteurs: Picking and Training Them. London: Gollancz, 1955. 199pp. This book is concerned with the selection and training of special forces, particularly a four-day selector course at Chamberley (alias Penberley).

291

Myrdal, Jan. Report From a Chinese Village. New York: Pantheon Books, 1965. xxxiv, 374pp. Ill. Li Hsiu-tang tells his interviewer that he was arrested, imprisoned, tortured, later released, and used as a spy by the Kuomintang army. Although paid for spying, he was not allowed to keep his pay. This type of policy made the KMT unpopular.

292

Orlov, Alexander. Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press [c. 1963]. 187pp. The Chief of Soviet Intelligence during World War II recounts some representative operations of Soviet-backed guerrillas in Spain from 1936 to 1938 and behind the German lines in World War II. Soviet involvement was through the KGR (see chapter fifteen).

293

Petrov, V., and E. Empire of Fear. New York: Praeger, 1956. This account of Soviet espionage gives insight into the conditions in northwestern China in the late forties. The author is a former NKVD officer who finally sought asylum with his wife in Australia.

294

Platt, (Brig. Gen.) Washington. National Character in Action: Intelligence Factors in Foreign Relations. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1961. The author makes a plea for studying and understanding the character of foreign nations and applying this knowledge to foreign intelligence.

295

Platt, (Brig. Gen.) Washington. Strategic Intelligence Production. New York: Praeger, 1957. Drawing on his practical experience in the intelligence service, the author analyzes the basic principles of intelligence production and the methods derived from them. In presenting this work intended for the intelligence production officer and those who work with him, he employs a method already used with success in military science and in some of the related social sciences.

296

Szulc, Tad. Dominican Diary. New York: Delacorte Press [1965]. 306pp. Ill. Based on his experience as a reporter in the Dominican Republic, the author concludes that the United States acted without sufficient intelligence to determine the true context of the situation and thereby crushed a democratic revolution rather than a Communist-led revolt.

297

Young, Gordon. The Cat With Two Faces. New York: Coward-McCann, 1957. 223pp. Ill. Mathilde Carre helped organize a highly efficient French intelligence network. When caught by the Germans, she betrayed from 30 to 100 members of that network, later gave information about the Germans to the British.

PERIODICALS

†298

Bautista, (Col.) A. N. "East Central Luzon Guerrilla," Military Review, XXV (Mar. 1946), 22-27. The author gives a good account of the organization of the Luzon guerrillas and of the intelligence activities of the ECLGA.

†299

Bennett, (Maj.) Donald G. "Spot Reports: Intelligence Vietnam," Military Review (Aug. 1966), 72-77. Intelligence reports should be recorded in detail, compiled with other sources such as captured documents and defectors' statements, then reviewed and compared. This produces a total picture, useful for military operations.

300

Bennett, (Maj.) P. H. "The Case for Special Forces," Australian Army Journal (Nov. 1964), 9-13. A Royal Australian Infantry officer discusses the implications and probable results of employing special forces in support of conventional forces in counter-insurgency operations. His concepts of intelligence operations are noteworthy.

301

Bethouart, (Maj.) Hilaire. "Combat Helicopters in Algeria," Marine Corps Gazette, XLV (Jan. 1961), 37-41. A French liaison officer at Ft. Rucker, Alabama, describes the typical French use of helicopters in counterinsurgency operations in Algeria during 1958 and 1959. He notes the special problems of navigation and reconnaissance in desert areas.

†302

Bricker, (Maj.) Bill. "The S2 in Counter-guerrilla Operations," Infantry (July-Aug. 1966), 12-17. Every soldier and civilian can be a valuable link in the intelligence network in Vietnam. Information must be accurate and rapidly disseminated. Then counter-intelligence measures must be taken.

303

Browning, (Sfc.) Joseph. "Hide-and-Seek in the Delta," Army (June 1966), 26-28. U.S. reconnaissance teams rely upon detailed observation of the natural environment in Vietnam. Discrepancies in the landscape, such as leaves of different colors, for example, usually indicate Viet Cong camouflage.

304

Brownlow, Cecil. "0-1F Observers Perform Major Role in Aerial Recon," Aviation Week & Space Technology, LXXXII (May 17, 1965), 52-53, 56-57, 61-62. Ill. According to the author, jungle, rivers, and Viet Cong camouflage make aerial reconnaissance in Vietnam difficult. Types of planes and photographic equipment used and the procedures followed are reported.

305

Clark, (Capt.) R. "Artillery in Vietnam," Australian Army Journal (Dec. 1964), 26-30. A Royal Australian Engineers officer relates general artillery problems—employment of weapons, security measures, use of fire, air support, and intelligence—to counter-insurgency operations.

306

Clutterbuck, (Col.) Richard L. "Jungle Courier," Marine Corps Gazette, XLVIII (June 1964), 32-36. Ill. A British Army officer tells the story of a disgruntled young rubber-tapper who joined Communist terrorists in Malaya and later surrendered to the British, who then offered him \$14,000 for his help in planning an ambush of other guerrillas.

307

Clutterbuck, (Col.) Richard L. "Why Chi Keong Surrendered," Marine Corps Gazette, XLVIII (July 1964), 33-36. Ill. This story, "taken from life but adapted to protect . . . those concerned," is about a young Chinese, tricked into joining Malayan guerrillas, who surrendered to British counterinsurgency forces and was used to locate and kill other terrorists.

†308

"Considerations in Fighting Irregular Forces," Infantry, LII (July-Aug. 1962), 8-9, 39-41. Bibl. This article, based on a draft field manual, considers the factors needed to overcome the tactical advantages held by most irregular forces. Infantry counter-guerrilla troops must emphasize intelligence, planning, and surprise.

309

Durdin, Peggy. "Saigon: New Focus of Tension in Asia," New York Times Magazine (Jan. 14, 1951), 7, 36-38. In this eyewitness account of life in Saigon, Indochina, during the Viet Minh rebellion in 1951, the author discusses urban terrorism by the Viet Minh and the effectiveness of French-Vietnamese intelligence measures against the guerrillas.

310

Gunabe, (Lt. Col.) Luciano I. "Combat Intelligence in the Peninsula," Philippines Armed Forces Journal, IX (Dec. 1956), 113-17. The intelligence problems of the 2d Battalion Combat Team in its campaign against the Huks are discussed by the commanding officer of the unit.

311

Hilsman, Roger, Jr. "Intelligence and Policy-Making in Foreign Affairs," World Politics, V (Oct. 1952), 1-45. This scholarly essay reviews the doctrines which tend to regulate the role of intelligence in the field of foreign affairs, presents an operational model of the intelligence function, and evaluates American doctrine in the light of the model.

312

Miers, (Lt. Col.) Richard C. "Ambush," Army, IX (Feb. 1959), 34-39. Ill. A British battalion commander in Malaya relates in detail one ambush against the terrorists in the jungle, initiated on information from a terrorist defector. Good information on the use of informers and on ambush techniques.

313

Miles, (Rear Adm.) Milton E. "U.S. Naval Group, China," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, LXXII (July 1946), 921-31. This is an excellent report by the Deputy Director of the Sino-American Cooperative Organization (SACO); some effectiveness statistics are cited.

314

Newman, Joseph. "Castro and the Ex-Nun," This Week (Jan. 30, 1966), 4-5, 16. Ill. Castro's extensive intelligence network is constantly exposed by the broadcasts of a former supporter, Pepita Riera. The intelligence network has been responsible for the execution of 20,000 Cubans and the imprisonment of 200,000 others.

315

"The Passing of Charlemagne," Recruiters' Bulletin, XI (Christmas 1919), 39-42. Ill. This is the story of the outwitting of the Caco chieftain in the hills of Haiti by U.S. Marine Sergeant Hanneken and the native Gendarmerie d'Haiti in 1919. Intelligence operations and the clever use of disguise were crucial to the success of the project.

316

Sloane, Charles F. "The Police in Vietnam," Police Chief, XXV (Jan. 1958), 12, 14, 16, 18-21, 24. The Michigan State University Advisory Group to Vietnam was established by the South Vietnamese and United States governments to train, reorganize, and modernize the civil police forces of South Vietnam as part of United States aid to the guerrilla-infested country.

317

Sloane, Charles F. "Vietnam Continues To Reorganize," Police Chief, XXV (Feb. 1958), 22-23. This firsthand account of the training, reorganization, and duties of the Vietnamese Civil Guard and Municipal Police from 1955 to 1958 supplements "The Police in Vietnam," Police Chief (Jan. 1958), in which the role of the Michigan State University Advisory Group is discussed. (see No. 311).

318

Utley, (Lt. Col.) Harold H. "The Tactics and Techniques of Small Wars," Marine Corps Gazette, XVIII (Aug. 1933), 44-48. For this article mainly concerning general operational intelligence for small wars, the author draws upon U.S. Marine experiences in Nicaragua and Haiti and British experiences in India and Egypt.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

319

U. S. Army, Department of. Combat Intelligence (FM 30-5). Washington, D C.: U.S. Department of the Army, Jan. 1960. 203pp. App., ind. This guide should be useful to counterinsurgency forces for the collection of intelligence on the enemy and its area of operations and for the processing, dissemination, and use of that information.

320

Walton, Frank E. National Police Plan for Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, March 1964. This report contains the proposed plan of Frank Walton, Chief of the Public Safety Division, for the reorganization and training of South Vietnam's National Police Force. Walton believes that an effective police force in Vietnam "could possibly be the key factor in an eventual victory over the Viet Cong."

VII. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WARFARE

BOOKS

321

American Assembly. International Stability and Progress. New York: The Graduate School of Business, Columbia University Press, 1957. This work is a collection of reports of panel discussions dealing with the objectives of U.S. and Soviet aid policies and the instrumentalities employed in fulfilling these objectives. Some of the issues discussed include rationales for development programs, the separation of military from economic aid, and the controversy over multilateral versus bilateral aid.

322

Angress, Werner T. Stillborn Revolution: The Communist Bid for Power in Germany—1921-1923. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1963. This book is a remarkably effective, scholarly analysis of a critical early effort of the U.S.S.R. to export revolution. On the basis of experiences such as that described by Angress, the Soviets began the pragmatic modifications of doctrine leading to their current operational procedures.

323

Armstrong, John A. (ed.). Soviet Partisans in World War II. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1964. For the preliminary studies by those participating in the research which led to the above volume, see the project "Alexander" monographs, War Documentation Project of the Air Research and Development Command, Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Under this designation a series of six case studies, six monographs, a selection of Soviet sources on partisan warfare, and a bibliography were published during the 1950's.

324

Arnold, H. J. P. Aid for Developing Countries: A Comparative Study. Chester Springs, Pa.: Dufour, 1962. The author analyzes broadly the amount and quality of aid given by the Soviet bloc and the Western nations to developing countries during the years 1954 to 1960.

325

*Atkinson, James D. The Politics of Struggle: The Communist Front and Political Warfare. Chicago: Regnery, 1966. This study of Communist international mass organization work is indispensable to those concerned with the multinational dimension of subversion.

326

Avakumovic, Ivan. History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, I. Aberdeen, Scotland: University Press, 1964. This case study of phase one of the Communist insurgency in Yugoslavia ends with the escalation to phase two in 1941; phase two will be studied in a second volume.

327

Banfield, Edward C. American Foreign Aid Doctrines. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1963. The author examines critically the cost and effectiveness of foreign aid and attempts to relate the lack of a sound doctrine on foreign aid to the nature of the American democratic system.

328

Barton, Fred H. Salient Operational Aspects of Paramilitary Warfare in Three Asian Areas (ORO-T-228). Chevy Chase, Md.: Operations Research Office [now Research Analysis Corporation], 1953. 241pp. AD 463-77. Originally a classified study, this work

analyzes the Korean, Philippine, and Malayan insurgencies for similarities.

329

Berliner, Joseph S. Soviet Economic Aid: The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. New York: Praeger, 1958. The rationale and characteristics of Soviet aid programs are revealed as the author describes the Soviet-bloc nations' policies and activities in foreign aid programs and compares them with similar programs undertaken by Western nations.

330

* Black, Cyril E., and Thomas P. Thornton. Communism and Revolution: The Strategic Uses of Political Violence. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1964. While far from constituting a definitive statement, this volume is currently the best general survey available of the broad field of the subversive seizure of political power.

331

Bolloten, Burnett. The Grand Camouflage: The Communist Conspiracy in the Spanish Civil War. New York: Praeger, 1961. This account of Soviet actions in Spain from 1936 to 1937 is the most exhaustive written in English; the author heavily documents his facts. This is a significant moment in the development of Soviet doctrine for insurgency and marks the moment when primary responsibility was assigned to the secret police.

332

Brzezinski, Zbigniew (ed.). Africa and the Communist World. Stanford, Calif. Stanford University Press, 1963. xii, 272pp. Notes, tables, ind. These six essays make up a discussion of the political and economic activity in Africa by the Soviet Union, its East European satellites, and Communist China. Armed revolts in the Cameroons, Algeria, and Angola are briefly noted.

333

* Budenz, Louis F. The Techniques of Communism. Chicago: Regnery, 1954. This

authoritative examination of the American Communist Party should be read with The American Communist Party: A Critical History by Irving Howe and Lewis Coser (see No. 340).

334

Burks, R. V. The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1961. 244pp. Maps, app., tables, ind. The philosophical, social, and economic setting of Communist doctrine is provided in this analysis of the Communist guerrilla. Recruitment and social composition are discussed.

335

Cattell, David T. Communism and the Spanish Civil War. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1955. This book is a useful supportive document to The Grand Camouflage by Burnett Bolloten (see No. 326), but it is not on the same level of excellence.

336

Clissold, Stephan. Whirlwind: An Account of Marshal Tito's Rise to Power. London: The Cresset Press, 1949. Although at the present time this book is probably the best general account of the Yugoslav Communist insurgency during World War II, it suffers from poor documentation.

337

Dedijer, Vladimir. With Tito Through the War; Partisan Diary, 1941-1944. London: Alexander Hamilton, 1951. This is an abbreviated, English-language version of the diary of one of Tito's principal chiefs.

338

Degras, Jane (ed.). The Communist International, 1919-1943. London and New York: Oxford University Press (Under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs), Vol. I, 1956; Vol. II, 1960. Selected documents.

339

Farmer, James. Counterinsurgency: Principles and Practices in Vietnam. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1964. AD 611-871. The Vietnam war offers the United States an opportunity to improve its techniques of countering insurgencies, which the author feels will increase in number in the future.

340

Fifield, Russell H[unt]. Southeast Asia in United States Policy. For the Council on Foreign Relations; New York: Praeger, 1963. xi, 488pp. Map, bibl., ind. The author predicts a shift in the focus of U.S. policy; it will center on the East rather than Europe. He discusses U.S. efforts to stabilize Southeast Asia, prevent a Communist takeover, and aid in counterinsurgency operations.

341

Fisher, Ruth. Stalin and German Communism. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. This revealing, if biased, view of Soviet subterfuge in 1920 should be read with Stillborn Revolution by Werner T. Angress (see No. 317).

342

Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism: A Manual. Translated from the Russian. 2d ed. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. This is the official English-language version of the U.S.S.R. basic text for the schooling of young party cadre. Chapters sixteen and twenty are of particular interest since they treat the issue of insurgency.

343

Griffith, (Brig. Gen.) Samuel B., II. Peking and People's Wars: An Analysis of Statements by Official Spokesmen of the Chinese Communist Party on the Subject of Revolutionary Strategy. Washington, D.C.: Praeger [c. 1966]. 142pp. Apps. Chinese leaders insist that strategies employed before 1949 will bring victory to Chinese world policies.

344

Hickey, Gerald Cannon. Village in Vietnam. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1964. This study of Khanh Hau, a community in the Mekong Delta, is based on an anthropologist's observations and participation in village life from 1958 to 1964. The villagers had to meet Viet Cong needs for supplies and manpower.

345

*Howe, Irving, and Lewis Coser. The American Communist Party: A Critical History. New York: Praeger, 1962. This is probably the best general account of the CPUSA.

346

Hulse, James W. The Forming of the Communist International. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1964. A companion volume to International Communism and World Revolution by Gunther Nollau (see No. 360), this book covers the earliest phase of the history of the Comintern.

347

Indian Communist Party Documents, 1930-1956. Compiled by the Research Staff of the Democratic Research Service with an introduction by V. B. Karnik. Bombay: Democratic Research Service and Institute of Pacific Relations, 1957. This compilation of useful original sources which transcribe the ever-changing international party line to fit the Indian milieu can be meaningfully utilized in conjunction with International Communism and World Revolution by Gunther Nollau (see No. 360).

348

*Johnson, Chalmers A. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power: The Emergence of Revolutionary China, 1937-1945. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1962. This is the best account available of Chinese Communist political warfare in the 1930's, with an unusually effective chapter on Japanese counterinsurgent doctrine. The work draws parallels between the Chinese and Yugoslav Communist experiences.

349

Kintner, William R. The Front Is Everywhere: Militant Communism in Action. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

350

Kintner, William R., and Kornfeder, Joseph Z. The New Frontier of War: Political Warfare, Present and Future. Chicago: Regnery, 1962.

Of the several works by Colonel Kintner, The New Frontier of War is the most effective; both The New Frontier of War and The Front Is Everywhere suffer from excessive emotionalism.

351

Korbel, Josef. The Communist Subversion of Czechoslovakia. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1959. One of the several accounts of the Czech coup d'état, this book commends itself because of its attention to the earlier phases of the preparation for a takeover in 1944 and 1945.

352

Labedz, Leopold. (ed.). International Communism After Khrushchev. Cambridge, Mass.: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1965. The authors discuss the events that led to the end of communism as a unitary ideology and its transition to polycentrism, as well as the real and potential influence on Communist parties throughout the world.

353

Lenin, V. I. "Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder. New York: International Publishers, 1934.

354

Lenin, V. I. Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing, n.d.

355

Lenin, V. I. What Is To Be Done? Burning

Questions of Our Movement. New York: International Publishers, 1943.

These are only a sampling of the mountain of pamphlets written by Lenin which fill forty well-packed volumes. What Is To Be Done? is a must for every officer. Although it is not easily read, it is worth the time required, for it outlines for the first time the operational principles and organizational arguments that would be pursued by Communists during the following sixty years. Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution treats the use of peasant forces—long before Mao Tse-tung—and "Left-Wing" Communism is a classic statement of "right" strategy.

356

Liu Shao-chi. How To Be a Good Communist. (From the Hsin Hua Chinese-language edition of Dec. 1949). Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1951.

357

Liu Shao-chi. On Inner-Party Struggle. (A lecture delivered on July 2, 1941, at the Party School for Central China). Peking: Foreign Languages Press.

358

Liu Shao-chi. On the Party. (From the Chieh Fang Liberation Press edition of Mar. 1950.) Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1951.

These works by Liu Shao-chi are the main writings of a figure who acquired considerable notoriety during the Cultural Revolution in Communist China. They should be read after the cited works of Lenin (see Nos. 348-50) have been mastered, not in isolation.

359

Mao Tse-tung. Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1963. This work includes Mao's Struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains

(1928), A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire (1930), Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War (1936), Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan (1938), On Protracted War (1938), and several other of his most critical works on insurgency.

360

Mao Tse-tung. Selected Works. 5 vols. London: Lawrence & Wishart, 1954. This collection includes most of Mao's important and still extant writings on guerrilla warfare.

361

McNeill, William Hardy. Greek Dilemma: War and Aftermath. Philadelphia and New York: Lippincott, 1947. 291pp. Ind. This account of Greek resistance to the Germans in World War II emphasizes the political manipulation of the resistance by the British and Communists. The book is particularly good for the period of the first civil war in the winter of 1944-1945.

362

Moraes, Frank. The Revolt in Tibet. New York: Macmillan, 1960. 223pp. Map. This book presents a revealing picture of the expansionist methods of the Chinese Communists to gain control by ideological and political means. The resistance by Khamba tribesmen was spirited but ineffective against Communist-trained guerrillas.

363

Niemeyer, W. Communists in Coalition Governments. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1963. The author attempts to show that the Communist approach to participation in coalition governments is a tactical maneuver within the overall Communist plan to world domination.

364

Nighswonger, William A. Rural Pacification in Viet Nam: 1962-1965. New York: Praeger, 1966. Ill., maps, charts, bibl., apps., gloss. This study by a former AID province representative concentrates on administration at

the province level and below. Viet Cong rural strategy and responses to government efforts are discussed.

365

*Nollau, Gunther. International Communism and World Revolution. Translated from the German with a forward by Leonard Schapiro. New York: Praeger, 1961. This is the best general account available of the Comintern and Cominform.

366

North, Robert C. Moscow and Chinese Communists. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1953. This excellent account of Chinese communism in the 1920's should be used in conjunction with Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao by Benjamin I. Schwartz (see No. 371).

367

Overstreet, Gene D., and Marshall Windmiller. Communism in India. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1939. This is the best account available of the Communist Party of India.

368

Pauker, Guy J. Notes on Non-Military Measures in Control of Insurgency. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1962. 12pp. AD 290-237. This is a brief account of the non-military measures taken by the Malayan and Philippine Governments to control insurgency in the 1950's. The author concludes that the most important factor in success was the Governments' regaining of popular confidence.

369

*Peters, J. The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization. Workers Library Publishers, July, 1935; reprinted in Hearings, App., pt. I, U.S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. Washington, D.C., 1940, pp. 650ff. This document is a must for every student of communism. The rules, regulations, and inner organizational practices of the CPUSA, drafted at a time when the American party

was implementing a "right" strategy, are particularly useful to a study of party mass organizational work. In the House Committee version, this document is accompanied by excellent additional documents, including the Program of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern (1928).

370

Pike, Douglas. Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Cambridge, Mass.: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1966. The fiscal activities of the National Liberation Front constitute one form of economic warfare. The author describes the main four sources of Viet Cong income. Specific means such as the Viet Cong war bond, liberation tax, "necessity ration," highway holdup, blackmail, ransom, and protection money against sabotage are discussed.

371

* Possony, Stefan T. A Century of Conflict. Chicago: Regnery, 1953. This uneven but useful source on the evolution of Soviet Russia emphasizes the development of her subversive warfare doctrine.

372

Ravines, Eudocio. The Yenan Way. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1951. This is a semibiographical account by a South American of Communist subversive activities in the 1930's. Interesting is his account of an alleged conversation with Mao Tse-tung, in Moscow in the thirties.

373

Ripka, Hubert. Czechoslovakia Enslaved: The Story of the Communist Coup d'Etat. London: Gollancz, 1950. The best known of the accounts of the Czech coup d'etat, this book unfortunately does not give sufficient attention to the early wartime phase of subversion; consequently it should be used in conjunction with The Communist Subversion of Czechoslovakia by Josef Korbel (see No. 346).

374

Rossi, A. A Communist Party in Action: An Account of the Organization and Operations in France. Translated from the French by W. Kendall. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1949. Peculiarly organized and not easily understood, this volume nevertheless contains important information on the French Communist Party.

375

Rothschild, Joseph. The Communist Party of Bulgaria, Origins and Development, 1883-1936. New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. A useful source of information for the student of the early stages in the development of Communist insurgency doctrine, this book should be read in conjunction with History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia by Ivan Avakumovic (see No. 321).

376

Schwartz, Benjamin I. Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1952. Together with Moscow and Chinese Communists by Robert C. North (see No. 361), this book is the best statement on the critical history of the Chinese Communist Party during the 1920's and early 1930's. Particularly important is the discussion of relations of the CCP with the executive committee of the Comintern between 1931 and 1933.

377

Selznick, Philip. The Organizational Weapon: A Study of Bolshevik Strategy and Tactics. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. One of the better accounts of the dynamics of Communist parties, this book should be read in conjunction with the works of Meyer (see No. 229), Monnerot (see No. 230), and Nollau (see No. 360).

378

Snow, Edgar. Red Star Over China. New York: Random House, 1938. This work will always retain its importance in a study of the Chinese Communist Party because of the paucity of alternate sources dating from the middle 1930's. Note particularly the

extensive discussion of guerrilla warfare principles contained in Snow's statement.

379

Sorenson, John L., and David K. Pack. Unconventional Warfare and Vietnamese Society. China Lake, Calif.: U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, 1964. AD 617-367. This is essentially a socio-economic and military background study of Vietnam. References are made to Viet Cong economic warfare through nonpayment of land taxes by peasants, limited production, and obstruction of rice shipments to Saigon for export markets.

380

Starobin, Joseph R. Eyewitness in Indo-China. New York: Cameron & Kahn, 1954. 187pp. Map. This highly propagandistic account of a tour through Viet Minh areas in 1952 and 1953 is biased against the French, but useful. It describes the Viet Minh organization of production, education, and transportation in the deep jungles of North Vietnam.

381

Strange, S. The Soviet Trade Weapon. London: Phoenix House, 1959. The author gives a clear account of the tactics and strategy of the Soviet economic offensive.

382

*Strausz-Hupé, Robert, et al. Protracted Conflict. New York: Harpers, 1959. This investigation into the subterfuge of Communist tactics and strategy is by an associate of Kintner and Possony (see Nos. 344, 345, and 366).

383

Swearingen, Rodger, and Paul Langar. Red Flag in Japan. International Communism in Action, 1919-1951. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1952. This is the most comprehensive English-language history of the Japanese Communist Party up to 1945.

384

Tanham, George K. Communist Revolution-

ary Warfare: The Vietminh in Indochina.

New York: Praeger, 1962. x, 166pp. Map, bibl. The former assistant to the president of RAND analyzes Viet Minh military doctrine, tactics, and organization to reveal the Communist strategy for Laos and Vietnam today. He stresses that Communist revolutionary warfare integrates many techniques.

385

Thornton, Thomas P. (ed.). The Third World in Soviet Perspective: Studies by Soviet Writers on the Developing Areas. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1964. These selected English-language translations of significant Soviet statements on the modernization process each have an introduction by the editor.

386

Truong Chinh. The Resistance Will Win. Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960. (Also available in Primer for Revolt: The Communist Takeover in Viet-Nam. New York: Praeger, 1963). These significant analyses from a Communist point of view on the French-Indochina war are by one of the most influential members of the politburo of the Dong Lao Dong.

387

Van der Kroef, Justus M. The Communist Party of Indonesia: Its History, Program and Tactics. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press [c. 1965]. v, 347pp. Notes, ind. The author analyzes the "undulating pattern" of PKI (Communist Party of Indonesia) success since 1920, referring briefly to the role of guerrilla war in strategy, to the 1962 revolt in Brunei, and to the attacks on Sarawak.

PERIODICALS

388

"Build-Up in Thailand," Atlas (Feb. 1967), 39-41. Ill. The Thai Government has taken strong measures to meet the threat of Communist insurgency. Its policy is one of military containment and economic aid to affected areas: 90,000 troops and Mobile Development Teams have been organized to meet the emergency.

389

Close, Alexandra. "Vietnam's Rice War," Far Eastern Economic Review (Sept. 2, 1965), 423-24, 461-63. The Viet Cong dams the flow of rice from the Mekong Delta to Saigon by purchasing rice from farmers and using taxes to discourage merchants from turning it over to the Government. The Saigon agricultural program must take account of the Viet Cong power in the Delta provinces.

390

Conley, Michael Charles. "The Framework of Communist Strategy," Orbis (Winter 1966), 970-84. Chart. All Communist strategies since 1917 can be categorized as "united front from below," "left," or "right," depending on which groups the leaders decide should be exploited. Examples from Europe and Asia are cited.

391

Halpern, B., and J. Halpern. "Laos and America-A Retrospective View," South Atlantic Quarterly, LXIII (Spring 1964), 175-87. The authors criticize Western economic and military aid to Laos for not conceptualizing social change more broadly to include the role of the religious and social sectors as well as the economic and military sectors.

392

Hilsman, Roger. "Internal War: The New Communist Tactic," Marine Corps Gazette, XLVII (Jan. 1963), 50-54. Ill. Although it emphasizes the counterinsurgent viewpoint, this adaptation of Hilsman's speech at the Institute of World Affairs contains a discussion of political and nonpolitical factors which attract manipulation by Communist insurgents.

393

Huxley, Elspeth. "African Affairs: The Road to Johannesburg," National Review, XVI (May 5, 1964), 351-52, 357. Ill., map. Russian and Chinese strategies for Africa threaten Southern Rhodesia's stability. A notation is made of the rebel movements in Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, the

Congo, and South Africa, all of which are aided by the Organization of African Unity.

394

Jones, P. H. M. "In Short Supply," Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 18, 1966), 512, 529-30. In his attempt to explain South Vietnam's rice deficit in 1966, this correspondent asserts that the Viet Cong could be fed on less than the amount that has disappeared. Viet Cong taxation of harvests and terroristic measures against the farmers who send rice to Saigon are reported.

395

Kahin, George McT., and John W. Lewis. "The United States in Vietnam," Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, XXI (June 1965), 28-40. Two Cornell professors review the Vietnam situation since the early 1950's and criticize U.S. policy. Military measures cannot alter the political powers, including taxation, which are exercised by the National Liberation Front in most of Vietnam.

396

Lindsay, Franklin A. "Unconventional Warfare," Foreign Affairs, XL (Jan. 1962), 264-74. U.S. personnel who are being trained to subvert Communist-dominated peoples must grapple with proven Communist competence in political organization and guerrilla techniques. This competence accounted for Communist successes in Indochina between 1946 and 1954 and in South Vietnam since 1959.

397

Maffre, John. "Decision Near on Using GI's To Guard Viet Rice," The Washington Post (Sept. 26, 1966), A-9. The use of American troops on a large scale to guard the harvesting of rice in the Delta is being considered. The Viet Cong siphon off the rice and sell it to Chinese rice dealers in Cambodia, who in turn export it to Africa, once South Vietnam's primary rice market. For the past three years the United States has exported rice to South Vietnam in order to meet the country's needs.

398

"Meeting the Communist Threats to Latin America," For Commanders: This Changing World, II (Apr. 15, 1963), 1-4. This issue is concerned with inter-American and U.S. socioeconomic-political strategies for controlling Communist subversion in this hemisphere, discrediting Castro's regime, isolating Cuba, and assuring internal security in Latin America.

399

Miller, J. Clayton. "The Chinese Still Rule North China," Amerasia, II (Sept. 1938), 336-45. This is a brief description of the parallel political and military organizations of the Communist guerrillas and their operations.

400

Nivolon, François. "Trouble in Vietnam," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIX (July 15, 1965), 151-52. Rubber production in South Vietnam is deteriorating due to increasing Viet Cong military operations in the area. In the past, the Viet Cong have limited their actions to destroying tractors and bulldozers in order to prevent the planting of new rubber trees and to sabotaging the roads leading to Saigon in order to stop shipments of rubber.

401

Nivolon, François. "Unquiet Heads," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIX (June 3, 1965), 459, 461. The closing of the road between Dalat and Saigon by the Viet Cong has caused economic hardship in the capital; the price of vegetables has increased between 50 and 90 percent.

402

O'Ballance, Edgar. "The Sino-Soviet Influence on the War in Vietnam," Contemporary Review (London) (Feb. 1967), 70-76. Concisely summarizing the struggle for influence over North Vietnam's conduct of the war against the United States, mainly between 1960 and 1965, this article stresses the effects of the competition on military strategy.

403

Osanka, Franklin M. "Population Control Techniques of Communist Insurgents: A Sociological Analysis," Australian Army Journal (Jan. 1964), 11-18. Chart. A Special Warfare consultant outlines the typical operational phases of insurgent (Communist) organizational efforts among the local populations of underdeveloped areas.

404

"PX Alley: Stubborn Black Market Problem," The New York Times (Nov. 16, 1966), 3. In discussing black market operations in Saigon, reference is made to Viet Cong control of most roads and waterways, which enables them to exact money and supplies as tribute. It is alleged that the rubber plantations pay off the Viet Cong in order to continue operating. The matter of Vietnamese sovereignty inhibits the United States from enacting and enforcing stronger controls.

405

Quello, J. I., and N. Isa Conde. "Revolutionary Struggle in the Dominican Republic and Its Lessons," World Marxist Review (Dec. 1965), 92-103. This article contains Communist criticism of Communist tactics from 1963 to 1965.

406

"War By-Products; Bribery, Pilfering, Smuggling Cause Huge Losses in Viet Aid," The Christian Science Monitor (Nov. 19, 1966), 3. U.S. troops capture Ba Hao, a Viet Cong camp, and find a vast supply of U.S.-financed commodities, including enough rice to feed a Viet Cong division for two months. Due to Viet Cong control of the roads it is reported that a shipment from the Mekong Delta to Saigon is taxed 40 percent by the Viet Cong in either goods or money. Rubber plantations continue to operate with the understanding that they supply the Viet Cong with rice, medicine, and money.

407

"War Wears Down Vietnam's Roads," The New York Times (Dec. 11, 1966), 6. Route 4,

connecting Saigon and points in the Mekong Delta, is physically deteriorating under wartime traffic and Viet Cong sabotage. By blowing up bridges on Route 4, the Viet Cong periodically cut off food supplies for Saigon; this is immediately reflected in rising food costs at the central market.

408

"A War Where U.S. Supplies Are Getting to Both Sides," U.S. News and World Report, LX (June 6, 1966), 37-39. U.S. supplies are reaching the Viet Cong through a variety of means: theft, black-marketing, and smuggling. To curb this flow of goods, the United States set up an Economic Warfare Committee in March 1966, to advise the Vietnamese Government. Specific countermeasures are discussed.

409

Wentworth, Eric. "Pacification in Action: A Vietcong Rallies to Saigon," The Washington Post (Dec. 11, 1966), L-4. A "hoi chanh" describes how he was trained by the Viet Cong to become a tax collector. His particular function was to collect taxes on livestock as it arrived for sale on the village market. Cows, water buffaloes, ducks and chickens were taxed and brought the Viet Cong an average income of 200 piasters for ten days.

410

West, Richard. "The French in Vietnam," New Statesman, LXXII (Nov. 25, 1966), 770, 772, 774. The author points out that French businessmen and rubber plantation owners are not the only ones paying tax as protection money to the Viet Cong. According to West, Chinese and Vietnamese businessmen as well as American construction companies, oil companies, and merchants pay tax to the Viet Cong in order to continue their trucking operations.

411

Wolf, C. "The Political Effects of Military Programs: Some Indications From Latin America," Orbis (Jan. 8, 1965), 871-93. The author attempts to put to the test two hypotheses relating military aid and political

policy by gathering empirical data from Latin America. The first hypothesis states that increased aid leads to the decaying of democratic systems, and the second states that military aid tends to support authoritarian systems.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

412

Chinese Communist Movement. Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., in Hearings, Senate Judiciary Committee (Institute of Pacific Relations). Part 7A, Appendix II, 82d Cong., July 5, 1949. In addition to surveying the evolution of the Chinese Communist Party since the 1920's and analyzing the organizations of the movement as of the end of World War II, this document contains the 1928 constitution of the CCP.

413

Johnson, Chalmers. "Building a Communist Nation in China," in The Communist Revolution in Asia. Edited by Robert A. Scalapino. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall [c. 1965], pp. 47-81. Chart, bibl. A Berkeley political science professor relates the "mass line"—the Communist strategy for mobilizing the population between 1927 and 1949—to the methods of promoting post-1949 economic development.

414

Modelska, George. "The Viet Minh Complex," in Communism and Revolution. Edited by Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1964, pp. 185-214. Since 1945 the Viet Minh has adopted political and military policies aimed at dominating Indochina, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam.

415

Rose, Leo E. "Communism Under High Atmospheric Conditions: The Party in Nepal," in The Communist Revolution in Asia. Edited by Robert A. Scalapino. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall [c. 1965], pp. 343-72. Map, bibl. The organizational

structure, strength, tactics, and leadership of the Communist Party of Nepal reveal why they party is prone to "concentrate on non-essentials."

416

Sanders, Ralph. Changing Patterns of Communist Insurgency (Publication No. L64-38). Washington, D.C.: Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Sept. 30, 1963. 19pp. An associate professor of political science at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces describes the psychological seedbed of insurgency and the strategic interest of local insurgencies to Communist world strategy.

417

Thornton, Thomas P. "The Emergence of Communist Revolutionary Doctrine," in Communism and Revolution. Edited by Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1964, pp. 43-74. Six elements responsible for the success of the 1917 Russian revolution are seen modified in Communist attempts to seize power in Germany, Indonesia, and China.

418

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities. Communist Conspiracy: Strategy and Tactics of World Communism; Part I, Section D: Communist Activities Around the World. Report No. 2243. 84th Cong. 2d Sess. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 29, 1956. This interesting collection of original sources, pamphlets, speeches, and other documents was drawn from all corners of the world.

419

Zartman, I. William. "Communism in Africa," in The Strategy of Deception. Edited by Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. New York: Farrar, Straus [c. 1963], pp. 165-92. The author outlines types of Communist-bloc strategies, including the "promotion of disorder," as implemented through aid for training Algerian rebels in 1958 and Angolan rebels in 1962.

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13. ABSTRACT This bibliography on internal defense provides references covering insurgency and counterinsurgency from varied sources and viewpoints. It is organized into seven categories comprising problem areas in internal defense: command and control problems, populace and resources control, nation building, counterguerrilla warfare, psychological operations, intelligence, and economic and political warfare.		

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